## The Harz and Heath Route



German roads will get you there - to areas at times so attractive that one route leads to the next, from the Harz mountains to the Lüneburg Heath, say. Maybe you should take a look at both.

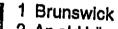
The Harz, northernmost part of the Mittelgebirge range, is holiday country all the year round. In summer for hikers, in winter for sklers in their tens of thousands. Tour from the hill resorts of Osterode, Clausthal-Zellerfeld or Bad Harzburg or from the 1,000-

year-old town of Goslar, The Heath extends from Celle. with its town centre of halftimbered houses unscathed by the war and the oldest theatre in Germany, to Lüneburg, also 1,000 years old. It boasts wide expanses of flat countryside, purple heather and herds of local curly-horned sheep.

Visit Germany and let the Harz and Heath Route be your







3 The Harz



2 An old Lüneburg Health the search for compromises no farmhouse

4 Göttingen

# Routes to tour in Germathe Germante

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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EEC struggles to find the right formula



org, 28 August 1983

ive Western European research institutes have submitted a report on state of the European Community the alarming title "The EEC faces edsion: Progress or Decline."

ut the situation is much more comthan these two simple alternatives est. European integration has from outset been a difficult task, beset by

he future of the European Commuwill doubtless continue to be more a straightforward choice between gress and decline.

here is no reason for glossing over current state of the Community. mmon Agricultural Policy, the only integrated European policy, has pught it to the brink of bankruptcy. reform of the CAP, which has postponed for years, now seems tantly to be making headway under aure of a shortage of funds that

increase in funds for the EEC's

#### IN THIS ISSUE

RLD AFFAIRS leagan trip shows US concern or South-East Asia

PRECTIVE Burning issue: control over missiles CHAEOLOGY

sopotamian quest reveals deep insight into igins of mathematics

entre helps Turks to ppe with stress

budget will be inevitable no how hard the Common Market tries try to economise.

is an issue that threatens to become one can really believe that the

tasks adjourned at the Brussels summit in March for consideraby the June summit in Stuttgart will study in time for the next session of Buropean Council in Athens in De-

the Council of Ministers, which is de decisions are basically reached in European Community, conflicting mutually exclusive interests prevent tement on crucial issues.

European spirit is most readily

Parliament, direct elections to which were first held in 1979.

Since Greece joined the Community in 1981 the Strasbourg Parliament has represented about 270 million people in the 10 EEC countries.

The European Parliament, which commutes between Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg, may not have achieved anything spectacular in the past four years, but that could hardly be expected given its limited powers.

Yet it stands for the real political achievement of the 1950s. Euro-MPs are freely elected representatives of 10 European nation-states that have fought on opposite sides in two world wars this

They form common parliamentary groups consisting of British and Irish MEPs, Germans and French, Belgian, Dutch and Luxembourg members, Danes, Italians and Greeks.

Cooperation at the European Parliament may soon extend to include Spanish and Portuguese MPs.

The European Community's success is best measured in terms of the fact that no member-country seriously considers resigning from the EEC. Yet that does not, by any stretch of

the imagination, mean the Ten are prepared to keep in step as they progress toward integration. In retrospect the first expansion of

the European Community can be seen to have been a crucial juncture.

Britain and Denmark, two of the new members who joined in 1973, are diffi-



cult partners, countries for which European union as a political objective is neither an urgent target nor an affair of

Reservations on the Stuttgart solemn declaration, which at least officially reiterated the political target of European integration, were also expressed by

Other governments that were likewise fur from wildly enthusiastic about the declaration chose not to voice their views on the subject.

With southern expansion of the Community to include Spain and Portugal on the agenda, cooperation in Western Europe seems sure to grow more com-

But intensification of EEC integration seems likely to be the loser in this

No-one need be in any doubt that the more partners there are in the Community the more difficult it will become to arrive at a common denominator for their various interests.

at decisions that go above and beyond a compromise that is tolerable for all con-

It will also be more difficult to arrive

There will need to be a counterweight to ensure that stagnation on integration does not lead to decline.

The European Commission, which its first president, Walter Hallstein, described as the custodian and driving force behind European integration, no longer has the force needed.

It has long ceased to have it and is now politically, if not legally, dependent on member-governments.

Besides, its motive force has been largely exhausted by years of bureaucratic administration of mountains of butter, beef and other farm produce for which the Commission is by no means solely

That leaves the weakest Community institution, the European Parliament, whose members have done far from bad work since the first direct elections in June 1979, especially when their limited opportunities are borne in mind.

They have shown, up to an point, that European domestic policies are possible. Direct elections to the European Parliament will be held again between 14 and 17 June 1984.

Those who support European integration, even if, for good reasons, they are dissatisfied with the present state of affairs owe it to Euro-MPs to strengthen their hand by voting.

The Parliament alone cannot accomplish decisive progress in European affairs, but if it is backed by a majority of Euro-voters what it has to to say will carry greater weight with member-governments and the European Commis-

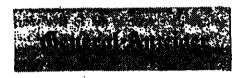
> Günther Nonnenmacher (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 August 1983)







#### Bonn uncovers a new political dimension in the Far East



High-level talks between Bonn and Tokyo, extremely important yet largely unnoticed by public opinion in the Federal Republic of Germany, were recently held in the Japanese capital.

The two-day consultations were described by Japanese commentators as the first high-grade talks on security policy ever held by Tokyo and Bonn.

They were the first bilateral contacts between the two governments since the Williamsburg summit, at which Japan made its debut as an active partner of the Atlantic alliance on missile disarma-

The Tokyo talks were held at a time when the emphasis in respect of the overall East-West balance seemed to be

Far Eastern observers are already re-

ferring to the Reagasone axis, named after its initiators, US President Reagan and Japanese Premier Nakasone. Slogans have been coined in this con-

text to which little or no attention has been paid outside the region. They include ideas such as a nev

Pacific economic order, a US-Asian prosperity concept and the transfer of the world's economic centre from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

What with these and Japan as the foremost US partner in containing Communist influence in the world by economic means one wonders whether Europe might not be in the process of missing a bandwaggon that has already started to roll.

State secretary Berndt von Staden of Continued on page 2

d that there is.

lesse and Bremen.

lesson for

the for saying the right thing at the

fact, the new spirit that emerged in

election campaign of the coalition

inue the economic and fiscal reco-

policy that will eventually bring

ha memorandum to his fellow FDP

with the new coalition partners re-

Ming fundamental "about-turn" is-

March. Peter Hopen

hoping that this will have the same

Genscher stressed his agree-

loyment under control.

## Reagan trip shows US concern for South-East Asia

resident Reagan is to visit South-Bast Asia in November. He will be the first US President to do so since the Vietnam war.

The strategic importance of the region has been rediscovered by the Reagan administration.

South-East Asia has undergone sweeping changes since the inglorious US withdrawal from Saigon in April

Hanoi holds sway throughout Indo-China and the Soviet Union has established a foodhold.

The Russians have armed Vietnam to the teeth, making Hanol a regional superpower and enabling the Vietnamese to conquer Kampuchea.

In return the Soviet Union has been allowed to etablish military bases of its

Non-Communist South-East views the trend with growing anxiety. Governments of the ASEAN countries, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia have urged the United States to pursue a more active Asian policy as a counterweight to Soviet in-

They would like Washington to exert greater pressure on Hanoi to withdraw Vietnamese troops from Cambodia,

. That was the message ASEAN Foreign Ministers conveyed to US Secretary of State Shultz when he met them in Bangkok.

Thailand in particular has demonstratively warned that the Soviet Union is a threat to Asia.

The Thai Foreign Minister has referred to reports that Moscow is installing new missile launching facilities in eastern Siberia that will amost double the number of SS-20 systems aimed at targets in Asia.

Victnam, he said, was Moscow's Trojan horse in Asia. Soviet air force and naval units stationed in Vietnam had potentially grave consequences for the security of all Asian countries.

They made these countries susceptible to Soviet intimidation tactics, he warned. Last but not least, the Soviet Union threatened vital shipping routes between Europe and the Far East from these new bases.

The Russians now had operational bases in the heart of South-East Asia inthe form of air force and naval facilities in Vietnam that were once built with US taypayers' money.

ii From these bases Soviet Backfire supersonic bombers could reach US bases in the Philippines and the Strait of Malacca, through which much of the crude oil bound for Japan and other Asian countries passed.

They could not only reach these targets but also return to base without re-

At Cam Ranh Bay, a former US naval base in Vietnam, the Russians have laid on underground fuel tanks and subma-

In addition to other units half a dozen Soviet submarines are constantly stationed there, including three that are nuclear-powered and equipped with nuclear missiles.

'In Kampuchea too, a mere 125 miles from the Thai border, Moscow is enlarging the deep-water port of Kompong Som, formerly Sinanoukville, and rai consequence, even if it was only acthe Ream naval base. cepted late in the day, of Japanese al-



The Soviet Pacific fleet now numbers over 200 vessels, including 45 major fighting units, 150 submarines and 350 fighter aircraft.

The US Seventh Fleet is small in comparison, but the Americans are convinced their 80-odd ships in the Pacific, including three aircraft carriers, and 375 aircrast are more than a match for the Red Fleet.

In 1980 four Soviet warships, led by the aircraft carrier Minsk, showed the flag in the Gulf of Thailand.

The US fleet has since visited Thai ports more often and held more and larger exercises with units of the Thai

This year alone a round dozen such manoeuvres are planned.

Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia has made Thailand a front-line state, as Mr Shultz pointed out in Bangkok in June, when he demonstratively reiterated America's pledge to come to Thailand's

Under Presidents Ford and Carter US pledges of support did not sound

Continued from page 1

the Bonn Foreign Office, who headed

the German delegation in Tokyo, had

this to say: "The importance of the

Pacific in the struggle to strike an East-

West balance of power is on the increa-

se, not least on account of the weight

Herr von Staden is widely experienc-

ed in Atlantic affairs, having served as

Bonn's ambassador in Washington and

transferred from the Atlantic to the

This was affecting the Pacific region

Japan to a role in any settlement of the

For Tokyo the European missile pro-

Japan carries."

Pacific seaboard.

East-West conflict.

scrapped and not just relocated,

Japan's defence commitments.

The Bonn delegation welcomed the

Nakasone government's willingness, as

They would still be at a level well

below Bonn's but were seen as the natu-

proclaimed in Williamsburg, to boost

too credible in Asia. ASEAN leaders seem to feel more inclined to believe President Reagan in this respect.

Many Asian politicians noted with satisfaction and approval President Reagan's statement that America had fought for a noble cause in Vietnam.

Most of them failed to come to terms with Jimmy Carter, his emphasis on human rights and, as they saw it, his pussylooting toward the Communists. Mr Carter, who was dissatisfied with the autocratic regime of President Mar-

cos in the Philippines, allowed relations with Manila to cool off. Mr Reagan has included Manila and Bangkok in his South-East Asian itinerary as America's foremost allies in the

He originally intended only to visit Djakarta as the current headquarters of the ASEAN secretariat, but America has its largest overseas air force base and its largest naval supply depot in the Philippines.

Since the Vietnam war South-East Asia has proved politically stable and developed most encouragingly in exo-

Fears that neighbouring states would fall like dominoes after the Communist

Tokyo talks

take-over in Indo-China lancellor Helmut Kohl must take been unfounded.

A fair number of Asian thin and the machinery of go-including Singapore's he ment if he wants to get through a kuan Yew, are convinced foult autumn with an intact crew. its neighbours.

The US commitment in the Chancellery are not running this argument runs, enabled are are disputes within the coaling countries to gain politic are are disputes within the coalinomic stability.

Economically South-Early section of the CDU which thinks one of the most promising there is no need for long-term coo-Third World.

It remains to be seen by the seen often said that one reason tance in America of a more taken procedure with detail. policy in Asia.

It will be no easy task gate the extreme. Chancellor Kohl is val on Capitol Hill of additional prepared to cancel a cabinet meeting. US commitments in the property of the feels it is appropriate. His view evidence. evidence. On Cambodia, for instance the Cabinet is more than just a

ton has so far avoided religion-making body. It is an impor-itself and made do with follow forum for discussion. footsteps of the ASEAN Holsters can only inform themselves aimed at isolating Vietnam, As for defence, Washington public image to encourage countries in a public image

(such as Japan) to be more a step up cooperation among the The ASEAN countries has shown little inclination to the fine government becoming a military pact. The government

But under pressure from First states have lately tended to be led that it must keep on showing on defence matters too.

Dietrich Money its summer break, with all eyes (Stuttgarter Zeitung 1864) on the Land elections next month

liance obligations toward the United States. Bonn has certainly realised that Germany and Japan have more in common

than mere second-rate trade squabbles, On security matters the two governments see eye to eye inasmuch as neither imputes that the USSR has intentions of military aggression.

advised Helmut Schmidt on security They also agree that maintaining He said he had learnt a great deal in peace and stability is not just a military Tokyo. Without engaging in overall it is increasingly a matter for economic political speculation it was clear that and development policy. under Mr Reagan, a Californian at the White House, US interest was being

In Williamsburg the Japanese Premier accepted this new role for his country, which went on to make fresh loans to Central America, the Middle East, Indonesia, South Korea, China and Turkey.

accordingly. But Europe remained the crux to any solution of the East-West But the Japanese government recenty had to admit it would be unable to The new political dimensions that double its economic aid in five years dawned on Bonn in Tokyo amounted because of the pressure of Japan's national debt.

mainly to the clear commitment by The ideas that lie behind White House views on the subject were outlined by US Presidential adviser Norman Bailey in Brussels last May.

blem would have clear repercussions if In a speech to which considerable ks were merely to result in a transfer of Soviet missiles to importance was attached in Asia he said: "The world's economic centre of Against this background Japanese ofgravity is shifting with gathering momentum to the Pacific region."

ficials welcomed Bonn's view, reaffirmed in Tokyo, that missiles should be US trade with the Asian Pacific region already makes up 40 per cent of America's import-export business. Asian countries take a similar view of the trend.

Vice-Premier Rajaratnam of Singapore feels the Asian Pacific region will have outstripped the Atlantic economically by the 1990s,

Asian economists note that newly industrialised countries in the region such as Taiwan, Hong Kong as egger and Bonn Finance Minister Korea — and they alone — triand Stoltenberg (CU) faced the count for 20 per cent of worker is on the same day, heedless of the the end of the century.

German influence in the new allowed actions effectiveness.

German influence in the representations effectiveness.
to be on the wane. It was Japus and some of the things. Dregger said gates who noted at an economic the missiles deployment sounded symposium in Dusseldon that a warning addressed to his own gomechanical engineering expendents.

and the Pacific have declined to FDP leader, Foreign Minister as-Dietrich Genscher, used his incent over the past 10 years.

Over this period Japanes have increased to nearly 40 per the demonstratively seized on his US exports to over 30 per cent and "about-turn" letter of August

A Malaysian diplomat sgreat in which he had demanded that Germans are handing the man special in which he had demanded that Germans are handing the man special in which he had demanded that to the Japanese and American.

At the Bonn Foreign Office that the Bonn Foreign Office Japanese and US trading lights spread over years, and now that it begun, nothing was being said

(General-Anzeiger Boen, Mar But it anymore.

## Wife Werman William Wes last spring seems to have vanished for the moment: Friedrich Neinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 School Barrier is much too much talk of the moments. The seems of the moments of the seems of the seem

Editor-in-Chief: Onto Henry Editor: Alexandria de little of the missiles deployment English language auth-editor: Semon Burat. de little of the efforts needed to builton Manager: Georgine Picone.

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in all correspondence please quote you number which appears on the artist as lensks, above your address.

#### HOME AFFAIRS

#### Kohl needs to iron out a few coalition crinkles

about overall policy through regular Cabinet discussion.

One example: the government has been harmed by conflicting statements by Cabinet members over the extent to which Bonn has guaranteed the big bank loan to East Berlin. This shows that, on this point. Ministers were not sufficiently informed.

Perhaps Schmidt's obsession with details and his demand that Cabinet meetings should be attended by all members

It is also obvious that the Chancellery has not yet become the pivotal point of Bonn politics, as it was under Schmidt.

There is a lack of coordination both within the government and between the government and the states. A strong hand to bring back some

Chancellor Kohl can hardly be blamed for having kept out of the coalition disputes themselves lately (he is holidaying in Austria, from where he said in an interview that there were no major disputes in Bonn).

order is called for.

For the conflicts are too deep-rooted to be set aside. Any attempt by Kohl to use his authority to and them, therefore, would have been doomed to failure.

Perhaps he feels that leaving the partics to get on with their feuding would wear them out. This would make it casier to bring them to their senses.

But the Chancellor will have to take another look at the public image of himself and his team: troubles fall into two categories: inside and outside, the One of the outside ones is the CSU

leader, Franz Josef Strauss. He is likely to remain difficult to handle because of who he is and because, not being a member of the government, he is not subject to Cabinet discipline.

State prime ministers have travelled abroad and to the GDR under previous governments as well. But they did so in a serving rather than a policy-making

Strauss did not exercise this restraint while in Rumania, Poland and the GDR and this has raised some doubt as to Bonn's policy line. Government representatives later had to try to do some

Nobody knows what Strauss's future actions will be. But it seems pretty certain that Kohl will be unable to keep him on a short leash.

This makes it the more necessary to strengthen and activate the institutions on which the chancellor has a direct influence the Cabinet, the Chancellery, and the coalition itself.

The CDU, spearheaded by Kohl and the leader of the parliamentary party, Alfred Dregger, wants a long-term cooperation with the FDP, the only partner

Chancellor Kohl ... rumblings in the

that can provide the majority needed to

As a result, the CDU is trying to be equitable towards its junior partner and, as Dregger puts it, protect it from a situation in which it might no longer be able to keep face.

This applies not only to Bonn but to the states of Hesse and Bremen as well.

The conflict over the bill that would prohibit demonstrators from concealing their faces and over the statements of Aliens Commissioner Liselatte Funcke (FDP) would never have arisen if the CSU had pursued the same policy.

Those elements in the CSU that consider a long-term cooperation with the FDP superfluous keep emerging. There will be no peace in the coalition unless Kohl manages to settle this basic con-Heinz Murmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 August 1983)

The Social Democrats are pervaded by a mood of disenchantment. Even the qualities of their parliamentary leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel is not changing

What the party doesn't have is ideas. This means it doesn't have a programme. And an SPD without a programme is like a dove without wings.

For this is the party that once produced sweeping programmes out of heated discussion; it is the party of the passionately written thesis.

Yet this summer the SPD has presented itself as a champion bore. It has behaved with the inspiration of a bookkeeper. Vogel's political intelligence, sensitivity and solidarity have not been able to surmount the lethargy.

Where does salvation lie? Concentrating on the peace issue and disarmament is unlikely to help.

Despite differences, there is no force in this country that likes missiles and is bent on pursuing a sabre-rattling alliance policy.

All parties in the Bundestag are peace parties and all of them - except the ns - are at the same time committed to security.

Hate of arms is part and parcel of h peace-loving nation. But the SPD can well leave this aspect to the Greens because it will never provide the basis for a political comeback.

By the same token, the Social Democrats - traditionally an ideology party - cannot attempt to return to power by tactical means not can it wait for the centre-right government to weaken to the point of eventually collaps-

on the voters in Bremen and Instead, the SPD must summon all as it did in the general election, intellectual courage to come up with convincing alternatives on such central (Nordwest Zeltung, 19 August 1983)

#### Social Democrats search for a new political identity



(Photo: Sven Simon)

issues as economic, fiscal and environment policy. As the Social Democrats see it, the

traditional growth policy is obsolete anyway. It is neither feasible nor desira-The existing policy can neither stop

the destruction of the environment nor can it present a new class of under-privileged people from emerging: jobless youth, foreigners, academics and blue and white collar workers.

A party that succeeds in presenting new economic steering mechanisms

without curtailing personal freedoms, a party that evolves more meaningful forms of work while upholding social justice, could well become the governing party of the future.

The FDP is out of the question as a possible partner in a coalition of structural renewal - at least for the time

This leaves the Greens, But if Willy Brandt's vision of a "majority left of centre" is to become reality, the Greens would have to develop from adolescent pranksters into a party capable of being a coalition partner and drafting policy.

The have many a good idea to bring into a coalition.

The old concept of progress as outlined in the officially still applicable SPD Godesberg Programme of 1959 is an unsuitable instrument for the future.

Even more than before, progress today means a meaningful preservation of the existing. The belief that science and technolo-

gy would gradually make the world a better place to live in has been questionable for some time. But so far no political conclusions have been drawn from

The social compatibility of technical progress is still to be achieved in a political struggle, and it is realists rather than romantics who can achieve this.

The SPD has a chance to step out of its opposition role and enter this new territory. Jens Gundlach

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 August (983)

nbek, 160pp., board, DM24.

## World Council of Churches runs into some temporal difficulties

The World Council of Churches entered something of a crisis at its general assembly meeting in Vancouver.

The reason is a change in the balance of opinion that has affected many international organisations: Third World nations now have a weightier say.

In terms of numbers of churches and members, Europe and North America no longer dominate. The pendulum has swung towards Asia, Africa and Latin America. The high Third World birth rate means that the swing is growing every year.

The change showed in, among other things, the number of political topics on the agenda: people's survival in this world is the main task of Third World

The catchphrases here are famine, death from poverty, violence, ignorance and the drive to share in humanity's wordly goods and abilities so that the people born in that part of the world can survive.

They took the theme of the meeting, Jesus Christ, life of the world, literally. Justice took second place in the political discussion and peace was assigned

to third place. But on reading the resolution on peace and justice presented and adopted on the last day of the meeting this sequence appears to be reversed.

In the resolution, peace and nuclear disarmament are pivotal.

The sections on justice give the impression of having been added as an afterthought.

The delegates had too long been kept in groups, and in the end they had little choice but to adopt papers they did not fully understand.

As a result, the statement on peace is dominated by the ideas of erudite, Western-educated theologians obsessed with ridding the world of nuclear weapons before the holocaust prophesied by them.

But the applause for the condemnation of the arms race gave no clue as to where the hearts of the delegates lay.

What really mattered to them became clear a few hours later when a proposed peace council of all churches was passed on to the central committee without

As opposed to the general assemblies of 1968 (in Uppsala, Sweden) and 1975 (in Nalrobi, Kenya), political topics were not given priority in Vancouver. Theology was the dominant issue,

#### No new insights

Though the Vancouver meeting did not result in any new theological insights, it confirmed the decision made in the past few years that social activities are only the consequence of Christian faith, theologial work and the striving for the unity of the church over which they must not gain the upper hand. Yet this happpened over several years to the detriment of unity in the Ecumenical Council:

The political over-activity at the Geneya head office has meanwhile been pared down to size. But that happened freedom of opposition and opinion wi-



too recently to leave an imprint on the World Council of Churches.

No progress has been made on the main ecumenical question as to a further rapprochement between Geneva and Rome, But the inclusion of the Orthodox Churches, above all the Russian one, has promoted progress in the Ecumenical Council.

One step in this direction was the recommendation to all churches to debate the study "Baptism, Eucharist and Church Office" that was completed in Lima in 1982.

This "declaration of convergence" shows that the teachings of the churches are more similar than generally as-

The concilar community of the Eastern churches envisaged in Nairobi in 1975 was augmented in Vancouver by the objective of a cucharistic community. This is to bring the churches closer to unity; but it is unlikely that it will lead to practical results soon.

In its community of small groups and in its church services, the general assembly clearly bore the stamp of its

vidently, German Protestantism

just can't put a foot right. One

group accuses the Protestant churches

in the federal states of meekly toeing

the state line. Yet some politicians say

they have no rapport with democratic

titutional democracy.

tibility with democracy"?

Granted, there is little mincing of

words in politically troubled times. But

it is not very convincing when people

nents show a maximum ability to diffe-

rentiate produce and disseminate noth-

If "the ability to consent to and co-

exist with democracy" is to be unders-

tood as meaning that the churches must

accept the basic features of the official

There is no law that could prevent the

churches from opposing a political de-

It is a basic element of democracy

that persons and associations enjoy the

cision or an entire policy line.

security policy, a rebuttal is called for.

who rightly - demand that their opportunity

mocracy.

ing but clichés.

secretary-general, Potter, who is to retire in 1985.

The lack of major events highlighted a work that would have gone under at a more impressive conference, i.e. the statement on community learning.

The church as teacher is not just an ambition but reality.

Twelve hundred years ago, it was monks who taught the Germanic tribes modern agriculture; and 300 years ago it was pietism that brought development

In development work in the field and in pastoral work in their home countries, it was the churches that instilled the principle of self-help where other institutions had failed.

But the churches are in double jeopardy of losing their link with the people and the sources that once turned them into churches. A church can only fulfil its teaching tasks while it learns. Theology alone will not do.

The empty churches must serve as a warning. The churches must once more learn how to learn. They must learn together with the people - the old, the young, the children, the jobless, the soldiers, the police and the pacifists.

They must learn once more to permit the Bible to speak in a way that will reach the people and they must learn to hold their services in a way that will

What WCGERMANY

The Geneva-based Work of Churches was fe 1948 as a community of a Protestant, Orthodox, Apr Old-Catholic Churches,

The Catholic Church member but it has a close relationship and usually the prose, Was let heute deutsch? (What relationship and usually the prose, Was let heute deutsch? (What relationship and usually the prose, Was let heute deutsch? (What relationship and usually the prose, Was let heute deutsch? (What relationship and usually the prose, was let heute deutsch?).

The general assembly convened every six to a and has just been held in Yustaches Porträt (The Germans), trans-canada, is the most import by Hermann Stiehl, C. H. Beck Verlag, of the organisation.

Every members of the street of

Every member church ha one vote in the assembly, be strendt/Herbert Amon, Die Linke und affairs are handled by the stienale Frage. Dokumente zur deutscommittee, whose member Einhelt seit 1945. (The left and the Nacilected by the general assembly 1945). Rowohlt-Verlag, Reinbek, ph. 1945). Rowohlt-Verlag, Reinbek, ph. 1945.

appoints the secretary gree lays down the work guideling therd Schulz, Die deutsche Netion in EuThere is also an execulive published by the research department.

Association on Foreign Af-

tee of 19 and many specialisms German Association on Foreign Afmittees. Sonn, 272pp., cloth, DM29. The head office houses a the General Secretariat but d Willims. Die Deutsche Nation, Theorie,

(Nordwest Zeitung 4)

und Zukunft, (The German Nation, permanent offices of the intery, Situation and Future), Hohenheim , Cologne, 324pp., cloth, DM38.

prevent young people and gover. In retrospect de Gaulle is seen

from running away from them have been right. Nationhood and na-No church has an edge our callam have regained topicality, on this score. The necessity in themse ches to learn together can be yet this topicality, to which a large ecumenical bond that will hold maker of publications testify, is prob
Kari-Alle atic inasmuch as reunification is

(Frankfuner Alpha and of political activity.

mocracy because it has brought them affluence and security. For 35 years there has been virtually no support for anti-democratic political parties.

Anatomy of a nation: new books

peer behind the scenes

But they lack emotional ties, genuine affection for democracy. Neither in other Common Market countries nor in the United States are law and order assigned as much importance as in Ger-

Elsewhere they come low on the list of people's priorities.

Special importance attaches to US historian Gordon A. Craig's The Germans in the context of current literature on Germany.

It is a survey that could only have been written from a profound knowledge of events and trends, from lengthy and continuous personal experience and with the detachment of a foreigner.

In each chapter, as he outlines the current situation. Professor Craig refers in passing, as it were, to the entire panorama of German history.

His judgements on the present are based on a wealth of experience. His references to the past give them added What is more, the German reader

gains important insights that only an outsider, or rather the outsider's view, is capable of arriving at. Craig paints a portrait. He tries to

capture in its entirety a nation that has been in existence for a millenium. He seeks to interpret the many forms

it has taken in art and politics, law and science in terms of an inner process of development. "Documents of the 10th century refer

to a regnum teutonicum as an established fact, which would seem to indicate that a recognisable national identity or national consciousness already exist-

He deals with the individual sectors of life in a remarkably quick and surefooted manner, pausing to check timerelated changes in German continuity.

#### 6 Democracy is firmly established . . . Bonn is not Weimar and it never will be a

Professor Craig arrives at judgements with a superb sense of detachment and without making the comparisons between national traits that are so popular yet of so little meaning.

He begins his chapter on religion by drily stating that German intellectuals have so often declared God to be dead that one really ought to be surprised how much space German newspape still devote to the subject of religion.

On money he deals with its magical, transformational power from the custodians of the Nibelungs' treasure via Mephisto as an imaginative inflationary artist in Goethe's Faust II and Karl Marx to Botho Strauss' comment that: "Instead of war we have now re-established a world of money."

On women: "Their struggle for equal rights was similar in Germany, at least in its early stages, in a number of striking ways to the history of Jewish emancipation."

He has similarly perceptive com-

ments to make on university professors and students, on the Romantic movement, on the military and on Berlin, "Athens on the Spree and a city of cri-

The fundamental approach to be read between the lines of this wide-ranging outline is an optimistic outlook.

Professor Craig would like to make it clear to his fellow-Americans, who like all of us are frequently prone to prejudice, that it is wrong to say the Germans will never change.

It has mainly been the French who ascribed to the view that the Germans would invariably revert to their old sel-

In Professor Craig's view 1945 was such a watershed in German history that despite all continuity a far-reaching change can be diagnosed.

The gap between Germany and the West has been clearly narrowed. Democracy is firmly established and certainly stands a chance of lasting. Bonn is not Weimar and never will be.

The books by Willms and Schulz were written with a similar interest in what Germans today are getting up to, but limit themselves to a single aspect, that of Deutschlandpolitik.

They start from diametrically opposite premises and arrive at contrasting postulates for practical politics.

Willms is a professed nationalist and works on the assumption that "for the Germans nothing is as necessary as a new nationalism

Yet this is a fact they have so far failed to appreciate. In the contemporary scale of values greater importance is attached to democracy than to the nation.

Willms feels these are mistaken priorities. "Democracy is part of what one has; the nation is what one is." The re-

So the Germans are identical with their Nazi past, including both victims and hangmen. Willms does not approve of a selective view of history.

He fells it is as unhistoric as it is inappropriate to pick out democratic or, more primitively, progressive traits in German history and identify with them, as the late President Heinemann recom-

By the same token Willms is opposed to singling out only the negative aspects. Moralising on the past merely prevents a nation from developing a fresh self-awareness

In the historical context a nation has enemies. It has, to use Carl Schmitt's term, which Willms follows, a friend-

The foe, as he sees it, is the Soviet Union, which as a system is opposed to the free world and as a superpower is in a position to threaten all Europe from its Asian sector.

Last but not least, and in respect of Germany, the Soviet Union prevents its part of the German nation from exercising its nationhood.

In Willms's view the Germans are not aware of the Soviet threat. Instead, they hide behind moral self-humiliation, hopes of detente and ideologies of denationalisation.

Eberhard Schulz's book is more com-

prehensive in its conception, subtler in its interpretation and more flexible in its operational outlook.

He too has the maintenance of national unity in mind. He too works on the assumption that the Soviet Union would not at present be prepared to permit reunification.

But he does not regard the basic situation as a friend-foe relationship. He sees it as the result of historical development that admits of the possibility of

The nation is not, in his view, a categorical imperative either. Nations have suffered the most varied fates, have declined and been divided, have expelled people, gained and lost, and parts have established themselves as new and independent nation-states,

The real danger to German unity is, as Schulz sees it, not renunciation of the legal claim to national unity but the gradual decline of a common identity felt to exist in both parts of Germany.

The Germans do not run a risk of being denationalised from without. None of the wartime Allies sought to denationalise its zone of occupation.

But the common nationhood cannot be maintained permanently if the East German leaderes continue to pursue a rigid policy of seclusion and demarcation from the Federal Republic.

#### 6 Germans are hiding behind moral self humiliation and the hopes of detente 9

So if German unity is less threatened externally than by a gradual decline in consciousness of a common identity within, the foremost goal for German leaders is clear.

It must be to maintain links and ties between the two German states, especially communications and personal relations between people in the two states, and to intensify and reactivate them at the cost of forgoing reunification if need be.

No less a person than Konrad Adenauer raised the idea of a separate right of self-determination for Germans in

Even the most ardent advocates of freedom, such as Franz Josef Strauss and Axel Springer, would accept an Austrian-style solution.

So Schulz attaches priority to the German Question rather than the national issue. What matters, as he sees it, is how relations between Germans in the two states develop.

Willms sees a danger in meeting the Soviet Union half-way, that of weakening one's own position by means of "change through rapprochement" and forfeiting freedom, only to end up under the sway of the all-powerful Soviet Union.

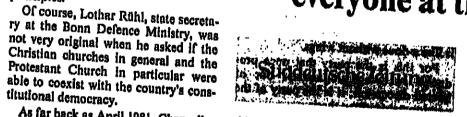
Schulz would reply that the Soviet Union is always in a position to use reunification as a bait but will never do

For one, that would make the East German leaders' position insecure. For another, while the Kremlin might agree, to neutralisation of the Federal Republic it would be most unlikely to voluntarily agree to neutral status for the GDR.

The Russian leaders might find a Communist Bonn government convenient, but not a Communist all-German Peter Coulmas

(Stuttgarter Zeltung, 15 August 1983)

## Protestants just can't please wingers. The German Question continue to be considered unre-



As far back as April 1981, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that in their hearts the churches had not yet adopted de-Why get worked up about the oversimplifications of Bonn VIPs (who have

not exactly made a name for themselves as being knowledgeable about the churches) when even a theology professor like Trutz Rentorif makes a whole magazine article revolve around the maxim of the "traditional Protestant incompa-

democracy."

Here, too, the churches are under and

odds with our democratic constitution. They are every bit as loyal to the Constitution as the trade unions, the political parties — and state secretaries.

But, as with all other social grou-

trators.

# everyone at the same time forered. Peter Brandt, the son of leader Willy Brandt, and Herbert



thin the framework of the Constitution. And if the churches wish to oppose the government's public debt or its peace policy or any other decision, this is their

But what matters internally is whether the churches' action is compatible with the Gospel, The Ten Commandments and the Protestant Church's own

If the state tried to curtail these freedoms it would be the state that would have to prove its "compatibility with

But if this kind of fundamental oppoion by the churches were to fall on deaf ears they, like anybody else, would have no right to take action against constitutionally made decisions, thus violating the law.

not above the roof of legitimate state

With this in mind, it would be absurd to say that Germany's churches are at

pings, the absurdity of the and gress in their documentation on extremely trying.

extremely trying.

And if the churches — as less their aim is to prevent the right wing serving peace and recording a monopolising nationalism. In it were to react even more than others because they are in by Kurt Schumacher, the first fected due to their peace complete war leader of the SPD.

this could not be held against the second of the SPD.

This does not mean that the set to Does German Mean Today? preand their dignitaries are because they are empirical quest for indentity to cism. Naturally, work on the control of the second conditions.

The naturally pays particular attentions is only too often their to social relations and conditions. Mons is only too often their type of the second conditions are easily readable, if not short-circuited, politically are and anthropoligically naive.

their cloth has put a strain on a community. This is particularly to a are no longer as serious as they cause it is not easy to rid onset and to be, impression that they are trial and decreases to the decrease it is not easy to rid onset and to be.

impression that they are trying the Germans' main aspirations are to the easy acclaim of non-church with, a family, social security, prospeas a compensation for the full ample spare time and self-realisated effort that goes into sound both at work and in private life. Sical argument.

Stilli, nobody should press to of milk and honey for ordinary, these problems and challenges to far the state and social system in tedly debated, and it is cannot reder a feet the state and social system in tedly debated, and it is cannot be feet a feet that clergymen have no business to fermany has moved in a direction with lawbreakers and violent that the state on the assumption that the

have outlined its chronological

he age of supranational dreams is

pat paralyses the activity of the Ger-

but no-one is satisfied with the

Left and the National Issue.

and anthropoligically naive. The way in which some day his highlights changes that for the use the authority of the Gopi at part are well-known. Social and

It is based on the assumption that the But cliches and prejudices well strans have a strong authoritarian station because they lack experience But cliches and prejudices we stidition because they lack expense there. They are harmful to all.

Robert as successful bourgeois revolution.

West Germans are all in favour of de-

evelopment aid has neither eased poverty nor reduced the wealth gap between North and South.

Criticism of aid programmes is growing. The United Nations Conference Trade and Development, Unctad, demanded at its meeting in Belgrade a massive increase in the amount of aid.

Are the failures so far because of not enough aid or is the whole approach wrong?

Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish economist, once thought that development aid should rise constantly and massive-

Myrdal, a Nobel Prize winner and a former Swedish Minister of Trade, now says that that aid programmes should concentrate on care of the poor and disaster relief.

He says development aid helps the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

Together with Dudley Seers, Myrdal outlined his poverty strategy in a widely noted article written for the London daily paper, The Guardian, last year.

The authors charged the first Brandt Report on development aid with having ignored the true conditions in most developing countries. These countries, the article said, are predominantly dictatorships or have authoritarian governments not interested in helping the

Large amounts of money were either wasted, for instance coruption, or benefited only the ruling elite.

Many donor governments did not keep promises to concentrate their aid on the poorest countries.

Political and commercial motivations played a major role in granting aid.

The authors no longer exempted the previously praised multinational organisations from their criticism.

THE THIRD WORLD

#### Whole development aid issue comes under scrutiny

They urged governments to continue to step up their development aid. But they called on the donors to make absolutely sure that their aid benefited the

Non-government agencies, including the churches, should play important

These organisations had moral motivation and the ability to deal directly with local institutions, bypassing go-

A Bundestag resolution passed by all parties in March last year described the fight against absolute poverty as a priority of German development policy. The main target group was to be the poorest groups.

But only rarely do ideas match the

Commercial or political motivations dominate the actions of the donors, despite denials.

A small selection of global data indicates that the criterion of poverty in granting aid had only a minimal effect: only 56.8 per cent of the world's government aid went to low income countries in 1981 (i.e. countries with a per capita income of no more than \$410 a

And only 21.6 per cent went to the poorest countries that are part of this

Aid aimed at combating absolute poverty and improving the social posi-

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tion of the masses is much more complex and protracted, and less spectacular and export-promoting, than traditional financial and technical aid.

It is also less attractive for many donors and meets with serious obstacles in recipient countries.

A late report in 1979 by the then Dovelopment Aid Minister, Rainer Offergeld (SPD), said the success of development aid hinged on the developing countries themselves. It was up to them to create the preconditions for the success of foreign aid.

The report hit the nail on the head when it said: "Hierarchic orders aimed at keeping large sections of the population underprivileged or at repressing ethnic groups hinders development. This applies even more to countries where rampant corruption or other crass shortcomings can lead to social unrest or civil war."

Statements by Offergeld's successor, Jürgen Warnke, and his parliamentary secretary, Volkmar Köhler, indicate that the Ministry is prepared to act.

Warnke wants to increase discussion with the recipient countries in a bid to achieve the necessary preconditions for economic and social development.

Köhler stresses the points on which the present development policy differs from that of the previous government, saying: "We want a policy dialogue that will take our legitimate interests into account. The emphasis must be on help towards self-help. The main preconditions for development are such things as a pluralistic society, private initiative and free enterprise.

Decades of experience, he says, have shown "developing countries with elements of free enterprise to be more successful than those with planned econo-

But under no circumstances does Bonn wish to foist its own economic ideas on the developing countries, says Köhler.

Some years ago, when Berlin Senator Elmar Pieroth was still the CDU's development aid spokesman in the Bundestag, he got to the core of the matter by formulating this maxim: "Do nothing the developing countries don't want. But don't do everything they want unless it meets our development priori-

- It would be wrong in this connection to speak of violations of sovereign rights or of interference. Outside aid always contains an element of "interference" but no country is forced to accept or offer pid.

It would be absurd to expect a donor to grant aid against his better judgment. And it would be wrong to ideologically malign the "terms and conditions" that go with aid of these terms and conditions are simply the result of a mutual agreement on the aims and implements. tion of the aid.

...lt:would greatly promote the successful conclusion of a policy dialogue if all parties concerned realised that even the most massive outside aid cannot solve the internal problems of the recipient countries without parallel measures by

their governments, Otto Matzko (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ and Welt, Private finance labour relations proposals now seing considered by the EEC are up as publing a rough ride.

pe proposal is supposed to intro-

concern growing labour co-determination (where

rivate efforts to raise or the other would give employees ac-aid for the Third World to information about their compa-

aid for the Third Worlds to information about their compaing more successful despite to information about their compaunemployment and stagnaths to have the support of Heinz
A Bonn Ministry of Day Vetter, the former head of the
Aid report says the reason have trades union federation.

public understanding of Third especifically allowed himself to be
problems is increasing.

In 1982, donations for dest intropean Parliament to help inaid projects of the churchs, the the path of the proposals.

tions and smaller private one in both cases amendments have
rose 13 per cent over the private made to meet the none-too-proIn 1981, 167 organisations the ideas of the European Parliatotal of DM839m. This imajority,
DM949m last year.

Unlike the state, whose designation said the Europarliament had
nisations must convince done before caused such a world-wide
their work is both necessary at roversy.

their work is both necessary attenversy. And they must do it time at the fact is that multinational corposays the report.

They must also show that the and EEC employers' associations money was used as intended. I never before made a more massive

Bonn has been supported to influence the Euro-MPs. agencies with Federal funds may the time, a distraught American By using some of its budgets paper asked whether the informathese non-governmental organ proposal would mean that Amerithe Development Aid Ministry firms would have to disclose busiachieve results that cannot be a secrets to communist union repreby bilateral agreements at smalatives who would then pass the secon to Moscow.

The idea is that something in the proper lobbyists echoed done by whoever does it best is fears, saying that this could lead ing with this concept, the organ withdrawal from the Community of get the money the state would begin and Japanese capital. spend to do something less effect in the Europarliament, detions often have expert parameter the trade unionist wing among target countries who can the trade unionist wing among target countries who can the government by the government by the poor and into useful project by had a clear majority. Even Labour This enables "government with and some other Socialists were not

Continued from page 6

projects are evaluated on the

ign Office assesses the project from

This enables "government and and some other Socialists were not reach particularly needy section population where the traditional section is

ments of bilateral governmental On average, the non-governmenters abroad (compared with the ganisations received DMI is forces' 490). subsidies for every DM2.50 mis the Ministry holds the private orga-

them in the past three years.

The ratio for church organizations in high esteem because they continue their work when political was DMI to DM4.10 and for partitions make government work impunisations without political of the partitions.

ganisations without political at the pol at DM1 to DM2.5 because must seekes to development problems. organisations received combined were not bound, by routine, more in subsidies than they the long of DM1.337bn for development could raise.

Organisations like Freedom in 1982, The Development Aid Mi-Hunger, Leprosy Relief, the Ride to contributed DM388m for 1,500 Medico International, Terre de la least or 6.44 per cent of this overall mes, the World Peace Service and scores of other organisation be out of business if they had war of specific applications and the on donations only.

Among those that received come ble Federal subsidies for their and great care is taken to strengthen ment work — trade union prosent than curtail the independence of cooperatives, self-help organizations, the Ministry and the media - are also the

and the media — are also like with the strong of the political parties.

Between 1962 and 1982, governor to enable the Ministry to profunding here rose from DM 1869m. This means that programmes extending over seventhal to the strong of the programmes of the progra (DM171.2m).

The Ministry says nothing about his contribution as a taxpayer, refoundations' own funds, resident are the state of a considerable finance if to saying that they pay for the burden.

Christian Schütze was a Continued on page 7 (Süddeutiche Zeftung, 11 August 1983)

#### EEC waters down plan for labour-relations laws

particularly in favour of co-determina-

It was a somewhat dispirited Vetter who pointed to the compromise on the corporate law guidelines that had been reached in 1979 between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists' one-third of the supervisory board members were to represent the stockholders, one-third the staff and the last third were to have been elected jointly by these two

But the Buroparliament majority did not agree, so the EEC Commission now leave it to member nations to choose between three models.

The first model provides that staff representatives should hold no less than one-third and no more than half the supervisory board seats.

In the second model, the board members are elected jointly by capital and labour representatives. An arbitration panel would rule on disputes.

The third model provides for a sort of separate labour supervisory board, though without the right to reverse management decisions.

Each of these guidelines would amount to progress for labour in Britain, France, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Belgium. But it is doubtful whether Margaret Thatcher's government would approve of such revolutionary innovations in the Council of Ministers.

The German attitude is that the 1976 Betriebsverfassungsgesetz (an extensive set of laws governing labour-management relations) must not be changed to labour's detriment.

It is above all Britain that is likely to oppose the socalled "information guide-

The next USA-European Community

L trade war over cereals is already

programmed, and the good harvests on

both sides of the Atlantic will make

Only a few weeks ago, politicians ma-

naged to settle their differences, among

other things over subsidised American

cereal exports to Egypt, a traditional

in a very good harvest though not the

Europe's farmers are about to bring

Following last year's record harvest

of 130 million tons, there are now still

5.3 million tons of wheat, 780,000 tons

of barley and 306,000 tons of rye stock-

This year, EBC cereals will cost Com-

These unsellable surpluses are largely

due to the fact that the intensive use by

Community farmers of weedkillers and

fertilisers has enabled them to get the

last bit out of their 28 million hectares

mer who sells his grain to the Commu-

nity at the guaranteed high prices and

feeds his livestock American and Asian

The blame also goes to the foxy far-

munity taxpayers DM5bn, of which the

Germans will have to pay DM1.5bn.

matters worse.

customer of the EEC.

bumper crop of 1982.

and 36 million tons of barley.

at high prices and store it.

piled in Community silos.

of farmland.

lines" in the Council of Ministers although the Commission's new draft is not as harsh as its 1980 predecessor,

But the British EEC Commissioner for Social Affairs, Ivor Richard, has gone out of his way to preserve the basic concept of his Dutch predecessor, Henk Vredeling (hence the frequently used name "Vredeling guidelines"), despite the amendment wishes of the Conservative majority in the Europarlia-

Especially in subsidiary companies of multinational corporations, the employees are no longer to be faced with a sudden closure of their plant due to a management decision in some distant country.

Under the new draft, all companies with one or more subsidiaries employing at least 1,000 people must inform staff representatives at least one a year about their financial position, the anticipated development of production and sales, investments and the projected development of the payroll.

Exact information must be provided by the parent company before any important decisions (such as the shutdown or the relocation of a plant or major parts of it, major organisational changes or changes in production methods like the introduction of new technologies) are taken.

In such cases, talks between staff representatives and management must be held: within 30 days to bring about agreement on measures planned by the work force.

If necessary, the staff is to be able to go to court to force the employer to hear them.

Another point provides for internal company agreements to the effect that "a panel representing all employees of the parent company and its subsidiaries in the Community may be created." This would amount to a sort of "super works council".

But whether the trade unions are prepared and in a position to institutionalise this "may" provision is doubtful.

Still, Heinz Oskar Vetter attributes great importance to it.

Attempts by the Federation of European Metalworkers Unions to bring about such works councils at companies like Philips and some automakers have failed on a number of occasions.

Under the new guidelines, management would not have to disclose information which, if made public, would do considerable harm.

If necessary, the courts or an arbitration panel would have to decide how these provisions are to be interpreted.

According to the unions, it is here that the business lobby in the European parliament has achieved its biggest breakthrough in defusing the basic idea.

"It would be better than nothing if the information and corporate law guidelines were to be passed by the Council of Ministers at least in their present form," says Vetter.

Social Affairs Commissioner Richard says that this should be possible next

But it will take a least another two years before the national legislation of the member states can be changed ac-

For some multinational corporations this would be the first major breakthrough in terms of a certain degree of labour co-determination, and Community trade unions would be forced to cooperate more closely.

Erich Hauser (Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 August 1983)

New trade war over cereals ripe to sprout

Because of this huge price difference, Europe's hogs, cattle and poultry cat more and more cheap manioc, citrus pellets and bran.

There would be no surpluses at all if This year's harvest is expected to the animals were fed Community grain. bring about 53 million tons of wheat In fact, the Community would be able to provide only 96 per cent of its cereal Bumper crops are a source of unending headaches for the EEC Commisrequirements. The remaining four per cent would have to be imported. sion, which has to buy the surplus grain

But as things stand, it has to try and get rid of its cereal surpluses on world markets that are flooded with cheap grain from such major producer coun-

To compete the Community has to aubsidise its expensive grain to bring it down to world market prices.

Small wonder then that a trade war must ensue when America dumps its subsidised cereals, as it is doing now with Egypt.

The US has another bumper wheat crop coming up. With its 2.3 billion bushels (about, 84 million tons) this year will see America's fourth largest wheat harvest, despite the fact that government programmes have cut the land feed that floods Europe free of duty area under cultivation by more than 20 and at give-away prices.

Due to the stiff competition on world markets, the Americans expect their farm exports to drop to \$34.5bn against the record \$44bn two years ago. In view of the Congressional elec-

tions next year, attempts by the American administration to cut its farm subsidies have failed. In fact, subsidies for this fiscal year

will amount to \$22bn, twice the amount last year.

Only a short while ago, the Reagan Administration tried to push a bill through Congress that would have frozen the support prices that are governed by the difference between the state-guaranteed minimum prices and market prices.

If the market price is lower, which has been the case for some time, the difference is paid in the form of subsidies. To stabilise the market prices Washington tries to export as much of its sur-

diuses as dossible. Apart from the struggle for outside markets for grain surpluses, there is yet another EEC-USA conflict in the offing. The reason: the Community intends to spend about DM100m next winter to channel some 2.5 million tons of grain to the troughs of Europa's

To make European grain financially attractive to the Community's livestock farmers, the EEC Commission intends to severely curtail feed imports. And most of these imports come from the

farms.

and the second of dom/VWD (Frankfuster Rundschap, 10 August 1983)



#### Burning issue: control over missiles

SONNTAGS BLATT

Us nuclear weapons are stationed in Europe. But the Europeans can neither prevent their use nor ensure that they are used if necessary.

The situation is unquestionably awkward, especially as it involves about 6,000 nuclear warheads.

It may be an ally who decides whether or not to use nuclear weapons, but the fact remains that Europeans have handed over responsibility to a foreign power on a matter of life and death.

Yet is it realistic to aim at a European say on the use of American nuclear weapons in Europe, even if it involves only a right of veto or objection to their

Neither the Bonn government nor the Opposition seems particularly enamoured of this suggestion by the Bavarian Premier, and a glance at Nato history shows there to be sound reasons for restraint.

Europeans have never been entirely happy about US nuclear weapons in Europe being entirely out of their control. An intensive transatiantic debate on this issue was held in the early

President Kennedy launched the idea of a multilateral nuclear force (MFL) in a bid to satisfy the European claim to a say in nuclear defence.

The United States was prepared to assign to Nato command five Polaris subs with a combined total of 100 nuclear missiles.

The submarines were to be jointly owned by the Nato countries, manned by mixed crews from various countries, and all concerned would jointly decide

The proposal was made at a time when General de Gaulle aimed to lead France to fresh glory and constantly irritated the West with his leaps and

He demanded a three-member directory to run Nato. He had ideas of a European political union and a Franco-German alliance, not to mention a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

In the wave created by this policy the MLF eventually foundered. Britain bought US missiles and was no longer interested in the multilateral force.

General de Gaulle, who was not offered the same terms by President Kennedy as Britain was, went ahead with the French nuclear force de frappe and eventually withdrew the Fren forces from Nato entirely.

The Americans lost interest in the roject because their hopes of persuading Britain and France to scrap their independent nuclear deterrents had been

In the end, MLF supporters in Bonn, who included Foreign Minister Schröder and Defence Ministers Strauss and von Hassel, were forced to write off the whole idea.

It had never been considered militarily practicable in any case.

The debate was not to no avail, however, as Nato set up the nuclear planning group (NPG) in which European Defence Ministers play a part in target planning for US nuclear weapons.

The NPG has evolved into a discussion forum for all manner of strategic issues within Nato.

Europeans and Americans also reached agreement on a consultation arrangement in the event of nuclear weapons being considered for use in

This procedure is acted out every other year in the Fallex staff exercises. High-ranking civil servants and military men who have taken part over the years say agreement has invariably been

So Europeans today have at least a right to discuss the use of nuclear weapons, if not to decide whether or not they are to be used.

Only in Great Britain is there anything approaching a two-key system. US bases in Britain are jointly adminis-

US and British troops are to serve alongside each other at Cruise missile bases in Britain, whereas Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in other Nato countries are to be allocated to purely US

#### Differences

But does this "second key" in British hands mean Britain will be able to prevent warheads from being activated? Will the British government have a legal right of veto on the use of US nuclear weapons from British soil? These are questions on which British views differ.

It is hard to envisage the Americans allowing the Europeans more than a right to consultation. A great power is not going to leave its fate in its allies' hands and not going to make its future depend on majority decisions within an

That is the difference between other Nato countries and the United States, It is one with which they must learn to

It may arguably also be the price they have to pay for being so content to rely on others in matters of defence policy.

Gustav Trampo (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 21 August (983) Differing attitudes toward environment war and peace ortho-chlornitrobenzole causes more than

Why are politicians and the public repeatedly surprised by dramatic developments that seem inconceivable until the moment they happen?

Neither was prepared for the total instability of the Shah's regime in the late 1970s or for the disintegration of power structures in Poland after the collapse of the Gierek regime in 1980.

Both were shocked by the unexpected ransition to an apparently alien theocracy in Iran and amazed by the trial of strength between Polish workers and panic-stricken Communist leaders.

It was not just public opinion that was totally unaware of what was about to happen. So were Western politicians.

Cologne political scientist Hans-Peter Schwarz cited these two examples in a lecture to the general meeting of the German Association on Foreign Affairs They were, he said, instances of how

the prevailing universal or global approach from the angle of one's own values repeatedly lead to wrong assess-

Misleading generalisations were the result of neglecting the particular view in relations with other countries, peoples and civilisations.

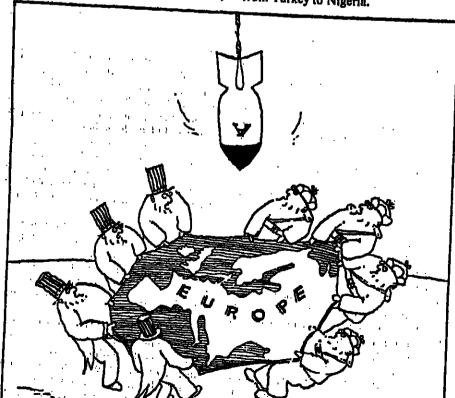
They resulted from a failure to appreclate the differences in mentality and value systems and too little consideration for the special features of each country, people and region.

Professor Schwarz, whose lecture is in the latest issue of Europa-Archiv, the association's fortnightly journal, is by no means opposed to a universal political view of connections and interdepen-

He does, however, recommend more consideration of particular domestic structures and warns against mistakenly applying one's own values to other peo-

Professor Schwarz makes three points in particular:

There is a religious dimension in the politics of other countries. It is evidenced not only by Islamic fundamentalism in Iran but also by trends in countries ranging from Indonesia to Algeria and from Turkey to Nigeria.



(Cartoon: Tatio / Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntsgablatt)

It is a trend that instill

Views differ on war in arry ten million people in the Fed-Given the peace-loving natural Republic of Germany drink Rhine international easy-going days filtered near the banks of the river the Federal Republic of Familied in 31 waterworks.

and non-violence, many Greatly on the Rhine for drinking to appreciate that more sel

countries, such as America has public the Rhine water boards France, are unremittingly in always dismissed as fiction the rusure their security by meaning that toxic substances industrial

build-ups. ending by brands that to the substances industrial ending the substances in the river might. They also fail to undense up in the water people drink. there are nations that still well the bank filtration in the soil and resolving their conflicts, and sative carbon filters used in purify-Chinese and Indo-Chines, chiants have always been said to af-

Chinese and Indo-Chines, the lated sufficient guarantee of toxic compakistanis, the Argentinian sinds being eliminated.

British, the Israelis and the Ark to water board officials were bound. The scale of values that profe incensed when a civil servant, Germany, Professor Schwartfried Edel, wrote on 28 December high-flying but starry-eyed and 2 in a letter to Blickpunkt, a Bonn make people moralise install spaper, that the filters at Plittersto understand and to read the water works, near Bonn, were conclusions, which would be filter a to the latest scientific. conclusions, which would be libble according to the latest scientific

• Views also differ on north as from the water.

systems. German public on the line is a touchy subject.

special difficulty in drawing endorf water works supplies nearly

So they find it least difficults a stack and decided to take the ac-allowances for the Communication to court. But they are much less reads that brought the problem into the promise when it comes to the salare of publicity: a problem with such as Nicaragua, El Salvada schemical name ortho-chlornitroben-

Africa, Turkey and so on.

try as a special case.

There is so much tension the Tribunal Foundation happened many evils and it is wrong and the on the river at the time.

cial to attribute them all to a harmonic many evils and registered and the stribute them all to a harmonic many evils and registered and the stribute them all to a harmonic many evils and the stribute them all the stri

Such cliché-ridden views, according from Lobith. judgement.

Instability in many countries cieties is due to specific causes of fortnight later, on 13 October, a ed with the country or country water works official, Rudolf question.

Those who neglect these rame constantly be surprised by seeming temical per litre.

trembling into modern clies.

There is also what he calls ther Rhine, Germany's foremost powr of Buddhist beliefs, there is the subject of contradictory the religious outlook of black is. Some say pollution is on the Spirituality is a political for sef and Bonn, dead fish are report-worldly viewpoint, the material look that prevails in Germany the river still has to handle gigantic Yet mistaken assessments in the lof other countries is neglected.

of other countries is neglected

which pursues policies aimeter Europe as a whole 28 million peo-

dings to eliminate certain toxic subs-

After a decade of details diplomatic area with over six milpeople in the Federal Republic cubic metres of filtered river water
many have learnt, he says that the Bonn itself has unproblematic
try like our own must arrive at the piped from a reservoir.

medium between freedom to be city council felt unable to let principles and common sense less rest. They sensed that the quali-Godesberg water was under sc-

Unlike Communist countries on 1 October 1982 the Dutch, who case of the countries mentional falmost entirely on the Rhine for tap are frequently reluctant to compare frequently reluctant to

ory vessel of the Dutch International

night level of ortho-chlorni ment, the East-West conflict, (Penzole pollution, over 100 micronism, capitalist exploitation of the per litre, at the confluence of the and the Rhine, about 250 miles

ed by a moralising application desire teadings suggested that Hoechst own values to other countries was the likeliest offender. bound to lead to self-delusion to company's Griesheim works had granted permission to pump the into the river.

gen, took a sample that was Those who neglect these factor and to contain 0.72 micrograms of the

(Mannheimer Morgen, 12 Appl 10 below 0.01 micrograms, a level

a few ripples along the Rhine

beneath which traces can no longer be

The findings were said to prove "that the pollution of the Rhine with chlornitrobenzole which was found to have occurred at the beginning of October has since declined."

Herr Edel and the city of Bonn are now engaged in a lawsuit to determine whether 0.72 micrograms of the carcinogenic compound that is known to affect the genes is a dangerous level at which the water works ought to have been shut down.

Both sides refer to European Community guidelines laid down in 1980 that distinguish between organic chlorine compounds and permanent organic chlorine compounds.

The maximum level permitted for the one is 1 microgram per litre, for the other 0.1 microgram per litre of water. On 1 September Bonn county court is to rule on whether ortho-chlornitrobenzole is a permanent or an ordinary organic chlorine compound.

It may be seen as hair-splitting. Whichever way the court rules there will be no proof of a health hazard for the people of Bad Godesberg, not to mention the diplomats.

Herr Edel was in any case overstating his case in claiming that the people of

Bad Godesberg were "a little nearer Heaven."

Yet the case raises three problems:

 Toxins such as chlornitrobenzole can penetrate water works filters, and the pollution level in Godesberg tap water in early October is likely to have been much higher.

The first sample was not analysed until it was all over bar the shouting. The previous day the Dutch had starting using Rhine water again because their readings were back down to a nor-

 Purification of toxin-laden Rhine water is total only in respect of substances that are hard to dissolve in water. Readily soluble salts such as are still pumped in substantial quantities from the potash mines of Alsace into the Rhine cannot be extracted by filtration.

As a result it ends up in the tap water of areas served by water filtered on the river bank. Unlike other organic chlorine compounds, ortho-chlornitrobenzole is fairly easily soluble.

Besides, active carbon grows less effective as a filter with time. About a year ago Plittersdorf water works took to replacing filter units more often because of fears that toxic substances would make a breakthrough.

• The monitoring of Rhine water leaves much to be desired, says Hans-Georg Winter of the Rhine Water Works Association.

The early warning system is of only limited efficiency, given that pollution is only reported that can be seen with

the nuked eye. Higher toxin counts are disregarded.

Monitoring must definitely be improved. The Common Market guidelines provide for monthly checks of samples for 51 toxins at water works such as Plittersdorf.

But the EEC regulations have not yet been adopted as a national legal requirement, which they were supposed to have been over a transitional period of two years.

Chlornitrobenzole and nearly 5.000 other industrial chemicals would still not need to be checked regularly even though varying quantities of them are said to be found in Rhine water.

Such exhaustive checks would be out of the question evenif companies responsible for pollution were fined hea-

If the Rhine is to continue supplying good tap water measures must be taken at an earlier stage: the point of input.

#### Ban needed

Higher charges for effluent containing organic compounds and an absolute ban on pumping poorly degradable toxins into the Rhine could work wonders.

There are occasions when water works officials come out with the unvarnished truth. Klaus Haberer of Wiesbaden water works once told a meeting of the Chemical Industry Association

"A special effort should be taken to ensure that effluent substances that cannot be climinated either entirely or sufficiently by modern purification techniques are not pumped into the Rhine."

That was on 19 October 1982, three weeks after the chlornitrobenzole incident. The organisers rejuctantly noted the point.

Egmont R. Koch and Uwe Lahl (Die Zeit, 12 August 1983)

#### **Across-border river purification** still a source of concern

Bayarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss has come in for criticism in connec-

tion with purification plans for a river. Lower Saxony's Federal Affairs Minister, Wilfried Hasselmann, says Strauss has unnecessarily created a precedent by spontaneously agreeing to pay for purification of a stream that carries heavily polluted effluent from Sonneberg in the GDR over the border into Bavaria.

Herr Strauss, he says, has abandoned the principle of making the offender pay for the damage caused, a principle on which Lower Saxony must continue to insist.

Herr Hasselmann was prompted tomake these comments in connection with plans to depollute the Weser drawn up by the Länder Lower Saxony. Hesse, North Rhine-Westphalia and

The Weser, which is formed at Hannoversch Münden by the confluence of the Werra and the Fuida, carries a payload of 320kg of salt per second.

That is five times as much as the Elbe and the Rhine. It comes from potash Sactories in Thuringia, Hesse and Lower

Thuringia in the GDR is the main offender, accounting for 270kg of the total. Hesse is to blame for 27kg and Lower Saxony for 20kg per second.

This industrial effluent is joined by ordinary industrial and domestic sewage, with Lower Saxony being responsible for about two-thirds of the total.

This hasn't always been the case. Potash has been mined on the Werra for a century, and since Bremen for years took most of its tap water from the Weser a treaty was concluded between Prussia and Thuringia at the turn of the century.

When Germany was divided at the end of the Second World War the potash works on either side of the border reached agreement in 1947 and 1951 on effluent quotas.

The agreement held good until 1967. Then, in 1968, water boards in began to notice that the GDR was overstepping the mark. It first overfulfilled its quota by 100

per cent. By 1972 the GDR was pumping four times as much salt into the river as it should have been. At one stage the Werra had twice the salt count of the North Sea. Salination

changed both flora and fauna in the The ground water bed of the Weser is salted up over a width of up to 400 metres. The water tapped from the river has had to be cut back substantially.

Artificial irrigation of farmland with

Weser water has been stopped entirely.

In 1980 the Lünder reached agreement with the GDR on an expert commission to deal with the Weser. In 14 rounds of talks proposals were drafted and included in a paper initialled by both sides a year ago.

They include three measures to help solve the problem:

• Flotation units are to be laid on at GDR potash works of the kind often used in modern ore and salt mining. They separate the various kinds of sait from each other.

Rock salt is stockpiled. Fertiliser salts are processed. Elimination of the rock salt ends about 65 per cent of the pollu-

• The next step would be to install an underground buffer storage facility as a subterranean reservoir for effluent in This effluent could be pumped into

the Werra in winter and spring when the water flows more freely and in grea-A small pipeline could be run to the North Sea to handle such effluent as re-

mained. The scheme has only been costed in general terms so far. Flotation units are expected to cost between DM I 50m and

DM200m. Further financial consideration is to be given to the proposals as soon as agreement seems imminent. When that is will depend on the GDR.

The GDR has the whip hand because all the water flows north into the Federal Republic.

Josef Schmidt (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 August 1983)



formulated the methods and THE ARTS used in figuring. Instead, THE ARTS was demonstrated with cone.

Babylonians' extensive

#### ARCHAEOLOGY

## Mesopotamian quest reveals a deep insight into origins of mathematics

New ideas about the origin of mathematics have emerged. How they have come to light is revealed here by Ernst Probst. writing in Die Welt. Probst was at a seminar on the subject at West Berlin's Free University organised by the Max Planck Institute for Educational Research and the University Centre of Roskilde, Denmark.

Tt was in Mesopotamia, the land between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris in what is now Iraq that the first numerical symbols were etched into clay tablets more than three millennia before

That was the time when the Sumerlans formed the first thriving city-states around the mouths of the two rivers.

The cities' religious and economic life centred around such spectacular temples as that of Uruk, the oldest still preserved structure of its kind.

It was from here that the economic life was administered, irrigation organised and harvests distributed.

One of the most important aids to the administrative work was initially the socalled counting stones, small clay pebbles whose different shapes related to specific types of commodities like sheep, cattle, grain, etc.

This enabled the administrators to keep track of changes in herds of sheep or cattle or the stocks in the temple's grain silos: It'also enabled them to keep a check on revenues and spending.

The handling of the stones required no knowledge of mathematics, not even the ability to add and subtract, because they simply reflected the movement of the things they represented.

When the Sumerian culture flowered, the counting stones had already been in use throughout the Mesopotamian region for some 5,000 years.

But it was not until the fourth millennium BC that the administrators first started putting impressions of the stones on to clay tablets. (The earliest of these tablets were found in Uruk and Elam in what is now Iran.

These impressions were probably the first letter and figure symbols; and it took next to no time for the invention to

Hans, Nissen, professor of Asia Minor archaeology, explained at the seminar how the development of the script coincided with the city-states' need for more efficient administrative instru-

But the first figure symbols found in sumerian and Elamite clay tablets were not real figures as we understand them

Like the counting stones, they related to specific objects. Accordingly, there were various systems of figure syr and their structure was determined by the measuring units of the commodities to be counted.

For example certain figures on the clay tablets stand next to the counting symbols for grain and area. They relate to each other by the quantity of grain to be harvested from a field of a particular

American Professor Marvin A. Powell was one of the pioneers of research into the measuring system used in the third millennium BC. Jöran Friberg, mathematics professor at Göte-

borg University in Sweden, went even further in his research work on the development of measuring systems, delving into the earliest protoliterary texts of the second half of the fourth millen-

Since that script, a precursor of the later cuneiform script, has not yet been fully deciphered, Professor Friberg hopes to obtain some clues about the text by analysing the counting symbols.

Using a grain account relating to bread baking and brewing as an example, he demonstrated to the seminar how the identification of the measuring units used in a clay tablet can serve to decipher its text. He is also attempting to get to the roots of the sexagesimal place-value system.

Unlike our decimal system, which was invented more than 1,000 years later during the early Babylonian period and is based on the figure 10, the sexagesimal system is based on the fig-

One of the controversial questions at the Berlin meeting concerned the dating of the origins of today's place-value sys-

Professor Powell was able to prove that the sexagesimal system occured in a text dating from the third Ur dynasty, which preceded the early Babylonian period. This makes it likely that the place-value system is even older than had hitherto been assumed,

The research work of Priberg and Powell has now been augmented by a computer analysis of the more than 2,000 clay tablets that were unearthed by a German archaeological expedition n the 1930s.

The Max Planck Institute for Educational Research presented the seminar with a model depicting the development of mathematical thinking in Mesopota-

The model is meant to show how the various object-related figure symbols eventually developed into an abstract concept of figures.

The figure symbols found in the earliest texts were initially no more than an aid to adding and subtracting, used pretty much like the counting stones.

Among the most discussed problems at the seminar was the gradual development of multiplication and division, a development that could have spanned

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more than 1,000 years. But the seminar closed without a clear answer to this question.

cal texts of the early Babylonian period (from 2,000 BC) have been found,

The scribes of the era, Babylonia's intellectuals, dealt with problems far removed from everyday application. Jens Hoyrup of the University Centre

Roskilde suggested that the scribes wanted to enhance their guild position by displaying virtuosity. They were able to deal with problems that would equal today's quadratic equation.

How they arrived at the solution of such problems remains one of the great mysteries of Babylonian mathematics. But Hoyrup demonstrated in Berlin that the mysterious Babylonian acrobatics with figures become understandable when relating them to geometry.

It was by no means a handful of Greek philosophers to whom we owe the discovery of mathematics as a sci-

The Greeks were preceded by a development extending over thousands of years. But the Babylonians almost never

knowledge was the result of study rather than chance. The wrong impression the nian mathematicians were in in evolving certain rules that

A large number of strictly mathemati-

in evolving certain rules that substantiated by the Oteths lack of knowledge.

Professor Wolfgang Lefent stitute of philosophy (who, too Peter Damerow of the Max Petute for Educational Research scientific colloquium at But University) suggested that played a major role here, especing regard to the definition of terms. It was this that enabled the evolve a scientific approacht was from Manhattan with a wide Babylonian mathematics, in close to our own ideas. Yet he close to our own ideas. Yet he for expectations from Rubens in acrylic There is, however, a danger to the content of the co

There is, however, a danger to jecting too much modern making they are vociferously subjectinto the old text and thus ignerated is reverent in his reserve. These

Only a comprehensive remarker responses to crisis and change. of the Babylonians' mathematically 1945, aged 37, Higashiyama had a thods can do justice to the tring experience of the beauty of ments and shed light on the brink of destruction when our own thought processes. [spied the countryside from the

#### Curious coin custom is among painter of consolation from nature old burial ground secrets

E arly antiquity's custom of putting a coin under the tongue of the dead appears to have been in use in southern Hesse during the early Middle Ages (about 600 AD).

This is suggested by the gold coin found in the lower jaw of an old man's skeleton unearthed in the Offenbach-Bieber burial grounds. The coin was intended as payment

for the underworld ferryman Charon for taking the souls of the dead across the River Styx. It was also customary at that time to provide the dead with food for the journoy. This is indicated by the fact that a

warrior's grave contained not only the man's skeleton but also the hind leg of a

Archaeologists discount the possibility tht the goat's leg got into the grave accidentally because of the way it was positioned next to the human skeleton.

Unfortunately, the ardim ted astonishment that Higashiyama team of the Offenbach Work of the end of the war. Prehistory and Early History and honours he has since received into determine the height of months the Grand Cross of the Federal a few skeletons.

But the finds suggest that he than award testified to longstanding of Bieber women of the sulp

of Bieber women of the early Ages ranged from 1.55 to 1% there his father was a dealer in tres tail.

In an article published in the exchange student in Berlin in 1933. zine Natur und Museum, Oktobashishi Higashiyama (he adopted anthropologist Peter H. Blanker that, contrary to widespress thing back home. In Berlin he read tions, the people of that etake that those of today.

He bases his view on skelen in Tokyo entitled Masterly in other burial grounds of the period in southern Hesse.

The height of the men founding from Germany. He has repeatedly visited Germany the height of the men founding from Germany. He has repeatedly visited Germany to the war. At the opening of his exception in Düsseldorf he made a Zullerstein, Rheingau and Masterly in German thanking people for was beteween 1.69 and 1.73 mass.

tailest male skeleton of that a found in Kelheim on the Des measured 1.96 metres.

suffered from differing departments of the joints and the partments of the joints of the joints and the partments of the joints of

the lower part of the spine. The arthritis is attributed to

hard labour from early child of that era had to struggle for a The ground-down teeth of tons pointed to a predominantly

rian diet, which is usually hards teeth than meat. To make matters worsa \$ other mineral impurities and food through the milling process

The Well, 10 APP

fly atts of the fortress hill overlooking

progress toward the status of offi-

ent bought an Evening Sunshing

his at the annual Nitten exhibition of

was one of the first fruits of the de-

of Merit, awarded in 1976. This

sular climate.

Colours are heightened. A snowwhite tree, arguably weighed down by cherry blossom, is shown against a background of dark pine tree tops. Ju-

painting into grey-green and orange. His colours are unusual; so are his paints. Higashiyama paints with powdered minerals and metals, with vegetable dyestuffs, with coramic powder and

ly behind glass).

The glow of fog, the shadow of the Moon and a vague velvet are favourite effects. The more coarse-grained the material, the darker the colour appears

··· His range of colours is limited, with a growing preference for blue. The Japanese landscape itself makes do with a limited number of basic colours: ashcoloured volcanoes, grey mountains,

Yet there can be no down Higashiyama, master of the Babylonians' extensive met Higashiyama, master of the Japanese landscape He mostly paints Japanese landscapes: the universally revered Fuji, maple leaves, the fine colour and shadow of which traditionally refer to nature in its entirety, and the mist between tree tops and peaks that is typical of Japan's in-But his experience of the forest is likely to have been European in origin.

A number of his woodland scenes have a Scandinavian look about them; Japanese woods are mostly matted scrub. Reflecting water is a major feature of many of his compositions. The reflec-

tion is at least equal in importance to This is the result of a sense of beauty that creates reality in parks for the sake

Yet despite dealing with objects, Higashiyama's landscapes are not natura-

Tree tops and trunks are superimposed in long shots, while details seen in close-up attain dramatic proportions.

A green streak of lightning on a whitish-grey background is entitled Valley, a bright band behind trees is entitl-

nipers and autumn leaves divide a

glass dust.

The result is subdued colours and gently shining surfaces (many paintings on show in Dusseldorf are unfortunate-

Dyestuffs are kneaded in glue and then dissolved in water. Higashiyama seldom paints on silk. Paper prepared with glue and alum is his usual me-



Higashiyama's 'Huangshan Mountains after the Rain', 1978.

green trees, yellow beaches. Flowers are often been commissioned to do pain-

His paintings, mostly large canvases. convey an impression of peace and quiet. Their ambivalence between melancholy and cheerfulness is part of the Japanese character.

They are landscapes devoid of people, with the occasional horse appearing. As the Japanese see nature, mankind does not face it; he identifies with it, forms part of it.

Two people are always invisibly present in the painting, Higashiyama says. They are the artist and the person looking at the picture, the recipient of its

In the final analysis it is a religious message, since God is in nature according to Shinto beliefs.

So Higashiyama's paintings may fairly be described as religious landscapes. although not in the same way as those of Caspar David Friedrich.

In Friedrich's work man faces creation as in The Wanderer over the Sea of Clouds or The Monk by the Sea, a painting so monotonous, as Kleist saw it, that it has only the frame in the fore-

When you looked at it the impression gained was "as though your eyelids had been cut off." The view does not stop at the edges of the picture; it is a detail from the infinite.

'This is true of Higashiyama too. His paintings are details that seem boundless, but they don't express loneliness or a sense of abandonment. They preach oneness with nature.

It would seem logical that he has

tings for temples. There, his landscapes assume the character of votive tablets.

Sketches from 10 years' work at a temple in Nara, work that is considered to be his magnum opus, are on show in Düsseldorf.

Higashiyama has also gained a reputation of being the national painter, an artist whose paintings are given to visit-

When Japan and China resumed diplomatic ties in 1972 Chairman Mao wus sent one of his paintings, entitled Dawn of Spring, as a gift.

When Queen Elizabeth visited Japan in 1973 the Tenno and his wife gave her a Spring Dawn by Higashiyama.

When the Japanese Emperor and his wife visited the United States in 1975 they gave the US President a Higashiyama painting entitled Summer Mountains with White Clouds.

There have been Higashiyama exhibitions in Paris in 1975, Peking in :1978, East Berlin and Leipzig in 1979. One cannot imagine his paintings upsetting anvone anvwhere.

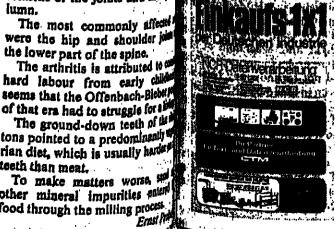
He is a great traditionalist who relativises himself. His art, he says, is only one form among many currents. He is relativised in Dusseldorf too, being exhibited alongside work by five younger painters from Japan.

They paint in oil and acrylic paint, much like the artists seatured in New York Now. Hans Daiber

(Rheinischer Merkut/Christ und Welt,

The second se

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ty of their own work he hopeful amateurs is often ap

Many are unable to disti ween factual and person

says Karl-Helmut Kant of

Kölner Heft

## Amateur writers look to the day when their hobby becomes their livelihood

Thy learn how to write at night school? This is what one student at the writers' workshop evening classes in Münster, Westphalia, has to say:

"Writing means holding on to something/My feelings, my experiences/ Making my imagination tangible/For me, and maybe for others too,"

That is one man's blank verse explanation why he tries his hand at writing after work rather than just dozing in front of the TV set.

He is far from on his own with his hobby, especially in a working world and a living environment that are growing increasingly technological and improved and perfected.

The fewer areas there are left in which the individual can still do his own thing, the more people try to offset this anonymity by writing, by coming to terms with their lives on paper.

Klaus-Dieter Brunotte, an executive committee member of the German Writers' Association and himself an amatour writer, estimates that one person in five has seriously tried writing poems, prose or plays for any length of time.

One in two, or maybe three, has taken a closer look at literature and penned work of his own: experiments that mostly go no further than the writer's own four walls.

These are more estimates. Part-time writing is certainly extensive. Even more certainly, not too much is known for sure about people who write as a

The amateurs include people who write strictly for pleasure, either for themselves or for friends at most.

Then there are writers who write for a limited public, occasionally reading their work in public or publishing it in small literary magazines.

Last but not least, there are those who aim to become full-time writers and only keep up their everyday jobs to make ends meet.

They all belong to the category of amateur writers. It is a large group, which is hardly surprising inasmuch as only five per cent of German writers make a living from what they write.

But that doesn't discourage many amateurs from dreaming of one day becoming a full-time writer.

Verena Stefan, the women's writer, work or to wage war. But they had no used to work as a physiotherapist. The claim to education or part to play in playwright Franz Xaver Kroetz used to politics, legal affairs and the arts either. work as a driver and male nurse and even did a stint as a banana cutter. torlans, Ellsabeth Schraut, from Bruns-

Max von der Grün bases his writing about the working world on his personal experience as a bricklayer, construction worker, coalminer and train-driver.

So many "semi-professional" writers refuse to abandon hope. Unlike the pure amateurs who are not immediately interested in earning a living from what hey write, they are keen to find market outlets.

Some may find satisfaction in writing at home as a means of creatively coming to terms with themselves. Others cagerly collect publishers' addresses, hold readings of their work and regularly correspond with literary magazines.

The more hesitant yet no less ambitious would-be writers initially try their hands at establishing a reputation in a

They meet others for whom writing is Constance and is on show at the time of just a hobby in private literary circles, writing in Hanover. It documents the

at universities and at the writers' work- like private literary circles, writers' shops run by night schools all over Ger-

Both groups fall under the broad heading of amateurs, but they are not altogether satisfactory bedfellows.

Marianne Riefert-Miethke, who runs the writers' workshop at Cologne's City-Treff and the Melanchthon Protestant Church Academy, outlines one reason why: "When some members of a group lay claim to superiority it tends to inhibit the others."

It took the Melderich arts workshop in Duisburg a year to establish a steady

The group began with a phase of pointless discussion and often unqualified criticism, triggering a counter-reac-

Work by other people was then discussed in the most cordial fashion, but when it came to members' own work they were extremely diffident and preferred to say nothing.

Gerd Brosch, the director of evening classes in Cologne, has come to realise that his writers' workshop too is a mixed bag of the most varied characters and expectations.

It was some time before students grew less shy and reserved toward each other. Yet their expectations remained too varied for the course to agree on any one curriculum.

That in itself is hardly suprising. Un-

e all know from history lessons at school what men got up to in his-

What did they do in the age of trou-

The prevailing view was that women

were unable on account of logal and

biological limitations to take part in

amply expressed in the words of a scho-

lar who described the fair sex as poor in

They must not be required to do hard

This was the point at which two his-

wick, and Claudia Opitz, from Constan-

ce, hit on contradictions that made

Women may have been largely ex-

cluded from public affairs in the Midd-

le Ages but there an amazing number of

indications that there was a significant

They had no access to universities,

being nominally limited to home, the

family and the church, Yet many con-

temporary illustrations show women ea-

gerly poring over books, looking at pic-

The two historians have arrayed their

extensive material on women and the

arts in the Middle Ages in a touring ex-

women's culture in those days.

tures or studying manuscripts.

The mediaeval view of women is

badours, great Popes and crusades?

What did they get up to while the men

conquered the known world polltically

tory. But what about the women?

and economically?

public affairs.

them think twice.

workshops run at local authority evening classes are attended by a wide range of people.

They range from writing housewives to people who used to write for a living and are keen to get back into the habit after a lengthy break.

The more ambitious students are determined to write quality work in the long term, and quality is unquestionubly a problem.

Editors of literary magazines can tell a tale of variations in quality. One is Kurt Morawietz, editor of the annual Die Horen, which was awarded the Alfred Kerr Prize for 1980.

He reckons there are between 300 and 350 literary magazines on the German market, including about 200 alternative mags that print work by ama-

But amateurs are seldom printed in the columns of his magazine. He uses a mere five per cent of the 400 manuscripts he is sent per month. The remainder, he complains, are

shoddy work, although most writers unfortunately fail to appreciate the point when it is made in connection with their own work. "For lack of self-criticism," Mora-

wietz says, "everyone feels he is a born Those who fail to get into print are, he says, either "stupid" (because they

A look at what

women did

in the old days

important part women played in the

The illustrations, unfortunately only

photographic reproductions, naturally

show women carrying out conventional

Meister Bertrams's Holy Mary in the

Buxtehude altar painting is putting the

finishing touches to a knitted shirt. She

looks as though the halo is getting in

her way as she counts the number of

Other women can be seen weaving or

making themselves useful looking after

The only widely-known exception to

the dreary rule is Christine de Pisan,

1364-1430, who was as conversant with

the Latin classics as she was with the

main literary and philosophical works

She wrotes treatises on history, edu-

cation and politics. As the first feminist

she discussed the situation of women in

her time and complained of the slander

women had to put up with, especially

Yet men as a rule could not lay claim

to being educated. Apart from the cler-

gy, as mediaeval historian Herbert

Grundmann has pointed out, only

This was a fact so widely acknow-

mediaeval art world.

domestic chores.

a woman in labour.

of her own era.

from educated men,

women could read.

don't know how to go about it) or

for women, as the Sachemic oldest and most influentially

the German Middle Ages, sheet Books could only be inhead female line because, as a later

plained, only women could rail

This applied to life in general even more marked in the mark

Convents were long disting

refuge for hysterical nuns add

failed to find a mate. The co

shows them to have been !

which women came into their

book illustrators, poets, musico textile artists. They were reised

tedious necessity of looking

Nuns were spared the sulfaction childbirth and the trials of about

convents are shown to have pro-

important works of art done by

Names such as those of Roll

are merely the tip of an iceber,

of Delight and Mechthild of

burg were no less important Mi

claimed not to know any Latin

have been inspired by divine the This claim must be taken in

sign of her level of education

Herrad of Landsberg and he

Many Benedictine and Des

Women were trained in care

page for the privilege.

"lousy" (because they at MODERN LIVING Nearly all literary many writers incapable of assessing

#### From theology student to aviatrix

Literary circles are paring low does a woman student of theol-to dismissing objections may logy set about becoming a world ders. They prefer to boost a sholder in the air? All she needs is to follow in the footsteps of This lack of self-critician dit Orlowski, 26, from Porz, near

weening desire for acting time.

smart publishers with an opposite her long blonde hair she must preying on artistic pretension stocked like Faust's Gretchen, the Everyone nowadays on the career in aviation.

print. At a price. People when a career in aviation.
claim to have had a book of the abandoned theology and univershed may well have had to print flew to America with five licences in her pocket on the

A number of publishes that for a job.

Publish the collected poems of those days," she recalls, "I wore would-be writers — in return the boss-to-be, David Waltz, a life writer is then given the boss-to-be, David Waltz, a life writer is then given the Stranton, Pennsylvania.

The writer is then given the Stranton, Pennsylvania.

The writer is then given the said. "So young, and a mentary copies and, dependent in too!" he said. "So young, and a terms of the contract, between the too!" But on the quiet he was per cent of the retail price is a lessed. Yet he sent her away saying:

A writer who arranges will some orders in the book first." sher to include his work is at going went the rounds of European gy may have to pay up to like at dealers and promptly returned page for the privilege.

the States with a pocketful of con-

Even those who doubt wheth, are yet capable of writing the he took her on as a partner. He is everyone has been waiting telent and she is vice-president of bated breath need not despit, insarro International Inc., a compatibal ferries planes from continent to

dence course that is guaranted linent.

commercial writers out of they now employ eight pilots, of basic course costs nearly Dijly the only woman in the world who

Helich is her job as a full-time career.

She has flown across the Atlantic on her own 64 times, setting up world speed records for the North Atlantic run on no fewer than five occasions.

She delivers to customers, corporate or individual, virtually anything in the line of single- or twin-engined private

They include brand names such as Cessna, Piper, Beach and Moony. They range from small planes costing a few hundred thousand marks to 20-seater turboprop aircraft that cost four million

With one exception she has delivered every one to its new owner without so much as a scratch.

The exception was an emergency landing in Canada. The plane was iced up and as heavy as lead. "At least I escaped without a scratch," she recalls.

On one occasion her engine seized up in mid-Atlantic, Airline pilots advised her by radio just to keep on flying. It was all very well for them with four engines, she says; her plane only had one.

The plane headed toward the ocean from an altitude of 17,000ft. "Ninety seconds later I would have had to put on my life jacket," she says. "Then, at 7,000ft, I managed to coax the engine

As a veteran of flying between America, Europe, Africa and Australia she frequently runs into difficulties.

Her oxygen supply once broke down.

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claim to legitimise her intellected logical and literary activities The exhibition catalogue los list of women painters, post patrons of mediaeval art. The

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inserzione nel settore immobili/Capitali.

many crowned heads among he

Margrit Orlowski . . . a long walt She felt sick and was just able to make Blue blood still an emergency landing in Canada. Her husband Manfred is a teacher in runs through Cologne. She has arranged with him to do only two flights a month instead of four. So she now spends more time at

Her transatiantic records made headline news in the States. On her first record-breaking flight she piloted a Cessna 210 Turbo from Labrador to

Düsseldorf in thirteen and a half hours. Her fifth record-breaking flight was at the controls of a four-seater Moony 231: from Gander, Newfoundland, to Zurich in 12 hours 33 minutes.

Jets are faster, obviously. "Taking a licence to pilot a jet would be no problem." Frau Orlowski says. "But there isn't a market for ferrying jets around the world.

"Anyone who can afford a private jet aircraft also has his own pilot."

She shares with her father her interest in flying. He was an airman in the Army. He took her often on excursions and for walks as a girl, always to some sirfield or other.

She is keen to keep on flying until she is 70. She took her private pilot's licence at Hangelar, near Bonn, at 17, and her licence to fly scaplanes in the United States at 19.

She then qualified as a private aviation instructor in Bavaria and returned to America for instruction in flying from controls in bad weather. At 21 she passed her exams as a pro-

fessional pilot. She was fully qualified. Up in the sky she feels freer than airline pilots. "I can stop over wherever I want," she says. "I once picked up a fur

coat in Greenland during a stopover."

Twice she has flown single-handed from San Francisco to Sydney via Hawaii. Christmas Island and Samoa. It took her a week, including 50 hours

Crossing the Atlantic takes 12 to 14 hours. All she has to eat is a little fruit and a couple of sips of Coke, Never again will she be drinking a couple of cups of coffee before taking off from Canada as she once did.

Near the end of her journey to Cologne she was dying to go to the toilet. She considered a touch-down in Ireland but decided it was ridiculous to pay a landing fee of DM70. At Cologne airport, she told herself,

it costs nothing. She gritted her teeth. But the moment she landed she shot out of the cockpit and ran past surprised customs officers straight towards the door marked Ladies.

Hans Wüllenweber

(Hambutger Abendblatt, 13 August 1983)

prominent veins

Most Germans would say that in the 20th century the nobility was a topic for the yellow press -- if that.

Few realise that to this day many members of the nobility that forfeited political power in 1918 still hold substantial economic power.

The son and heir of 56-year-old Prince Johannes von Thurn and Taxis, who was recently christened Albert Maria Lamoral Miguel Johannes Gabriel, will one day inherit a fortune.

The family, once minor Italian noblemen, are now a multinational corporation reputed to be worth roughly DM1bn.

The Thurn and Taxis family once held a postal monopoly from the North Sea to Spain. They now own land in Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, Canada, the United States and Brazil and are the largest private landowners in Europe.

The family have their own bank. breweries, several groups of companies in chemicals and electronics. They cmploy a payroll of about 5,000.

Much the same tale can be told of many other blue-blooded German families. In southern Germany alone 25 titled families each own over 40 million square metres (10.000 acres) of land.

Eight samilies own over 100 million square metres (25,000 acres) each.

About 1,000 members of the nobility are banking and insurance executives. The country's largest private bank are owned by noblemen.

They are Sal. Oppenheim, with a balance sheet totalling over DM 10bn, and Merck, Finck & Co. They are partowned by the sons of the richest man in Germany.

He is August von Finck, a Bavarian baron reputedly worth \$4bn.

Members of the nobility are board members of leading German compa-nies, such as oil and chemicals conglomerate Veba and electrical engineering multi Siemens.

A nobleman is head of the National Farmers' Union. Another is head of the Confederation of Federal Republic In-

Otto Wolff von Amerongen, a steel company-owner, heads of Standing Conference of Federal Republic Chambers of Commerce and Industry. .

The Automobilclub von Deutschland Continued on page 15



## Good reasons for not using drugs for children's behaviourial problems

There are many reasons why drugs A should not be used to treat behavioural problems in children, delegates to the seventh world congress for psychiatry were told in Vienna.

A child which has learning difficulties may have an illness. On the other hand it may just be unable to concentrate for long periods. It may suffer from timidity or depression.

Many separate problems can affect the overall behaviour of a child. What makes a diagnosis even more difficult is the lack of dependable studies on the effects of psychopharmaca on children.

Ever since these drugs became available, many parents have felt that they were entitled to have "normal" and "well functioning" children through drugs,

They are wrong. Though useful in treating psychotic and depressive disorders, psychopharmaca are of limited use in children; and they can often be

Learning difficulties are now treated primarily by such stimulants as amphetamines and similar drugs.

Professor K. Minde of the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto criticised the hasty prescription of these drugs by doctors who omitted to take a closer look at conditions in the child's home and at school.

Learning difficulties can be due to the inability to pay attention long enough (when stimulants can help); but they can also be due to a child's inability to mentally process what it is taught. This would be a genuine learning problem where psychopharmaca are worth-

Concentration problems occur primarily with socalled hyperactive children. But there is much confusion over this

Some people interpret it to mean any kind of odd behaviour while others deny outright that such a thing as hyperactivity exists.

Professor Minde described hyperactive children as those who know no fear in dangerous situations, who destroy everything that comes their way and who fidget instead of paying attention

Hyperactivity, he said, begins in the womb and is noticeable in the first year.

Hyperactive children have considerable problems at school. 15 per cent are slow learners and 50 per cent drop behind because of their inability to pay at-

These children can be helped with psychopharmaca that enable them to pay attention for a longer period.

But amphetamines promote only mechanical learning; they do not help a child understand new concept. Moreover, their effectiveness is short-lived.

A few hours after taking the pill, the child is back to where it was before, though it does not forget what it learned under the drug's influence.

But these pep pills are useless with normal children who just happen to be poor learners.

Like all psychopharmaca, stimulants have many side effects, most commonly lack of appetite, insomnia and head and stomach aches. They can also create the impression of robot-like mindlessness.



But these drugs do not seem to be habit-forming. Though amphetamines seem to retard

a child's growth, this is made up for in the year after treatment is stopped. While some people consider the

prescription of stimulants tolerable even over long periods, children should not be given the so-called nootropic drugs as a matter of principle, Professor Minde told the meeting.

These substances whose makers advertise them in Europe as "intelligence oosters" have been banned in America for lack of reliable information on their

Scientific publications on such drugs as piracetam, centrophenoxin and pyritinol are "disastrous," Professor Minde

The choice of patients and test results are inconclusive and unreliable, he said. And the few usable studies show no

favourable effects of nootropic drugs on children with behavioural and learn-

For this reason and because of their side effects, these drugs should not be used on children for both ethical and practical reasons.

This is important because (as Professor Gerhardt Nissen of Würzburg University's Clinic for Child and Youth Psychiatry told the congress) piracetam is easily obtainable in West Germany while stimulants can only be had on

Professor Nissen advocated maximum restraint in the treatment of juveniles with benzodiazepine-based tran-

If at all, he said, they should be given for short period only or in conjunction with other psychopharmaca because they can lead to addiction later.

He described fear and apprehension as important and useful for a person's normal development. Fear of separation can prevent the child from being separated from its mo-

ther and fear of the environment makes it regard the family as a haven. Learning how to cope with fear is part of the growing up process and should not be influenced by drugs.

Adolescents are frequently frightened of such normal developments as leaving

the parental home, search identity and sexual relation.

In adolescents with their ing centre to help Turks who deverilicts, it is hard to different sychological problems. It is run by natural and pathological is for Turks.

case of natural fears, yes centre was set up five years ago should not be offered plant se of the number of Turkish peo"solutions" because of the secumbing to mental stress. Five addiction.

The indiscriminate of the secumbal stress in any other German city.

The indiscriminate prescrible in any other German city. tranquillisers that help one chologist Cengiz Aypar is the withput many side effects at the says there are no symptoms a smokescreen over pathologist colliments that he would call typilems, making it imports. lems, making it impossible in furkish.
them. This is so because fear addifference here was that the Turhension occur in almost all problems were more massive and
cal disorders.

In some cases, Professor & cautious estimate — there were it can prove useful to admine times as many Turkish as German nations of benzediazeping in in the same age group with bedrugs.

This also applies to massing tes dealt with include people ters that cannot be treated with log, by for example withdrawal, to therapy. Here, betablockers at nonable fears triggered by various diazepines can be useful by loressures.

diazepines can be useful by pressures.

their minimal side effects.

But normal exam litters but one-third of the 60,000 Cologuras. Exams are useful and because they make a student professor Nissen stressed by his many professor Nissen stressed by the successful, psychopharms their way to the centre, usually treatment of children should be their symptoms have become so and his next-of-kin. There is a title for active and passive page to the successful.

But normal exam litters but one-third of the 60,000 Cologura furks who see a doctor are not phydrus furks py, nor is it desirable.

Person-to-person help, he is children and juveniles, the sympmore important than any discan be bed-wetting and stuttering, Margoi Report refusal to talk and, in the

(Frankfurter Allucia the parents, who are included in

sultations, the symptoms can be sui-il tendencies, stomach ulcers and all

ed treatment by Ayper a while ago

Meteorological stations

all over the world

supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference

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of thunderstorms.

A comparison of the first oka. 35-year-old mother of two who in 1965 and the last one is 199 and treatment by Avper a while ago than their doctors say.

with objective health.

and mental decline.

people aged between 60 and dence in their ability to cope a curring problems.

Warner Schale found in a w

where the attitudes and mointi older people are important

Older people should be given ance to enable them to cope with problems better and with more fire

## Centre helps Turks to cope with stress

suffered from insomnia, headaches, restlessness and extreme fear.

The German psychiatrists of a major state hospital in Cologne were unable to talk to her and therefore never understood what was troubling her. They attacked the problem with drugs.

It was not until she went to the centre, where everybody spoke her language, that she began to talk about what

Five years ago, the woman came to Germany to join her husband. Back in Turkey, she had been a largely independent woman living in a familiar social environment and appreciated by her

In Cologne, her husband became the supreme boss. He knew everything better and took care of everything himself.

The wife was not allowed to shop on her own or talk to anybody because he saw dangers lurking round every cor-

And when, after a long, lonely day at home, she looked out of the window. her husband wanted to know why she was looking out.

After years of being locked up, she withdrew into herself. She did not bother to get up in the morning and neglected the household and the children.

It was not until they talked with Aypar that the husband realised what

he had done to his wife. The realisation did not come from

one day to the next. "It was a long. tough battle to get his through to the man," says Aypar.

Little by little, things fell into place and today the husband permits his wife to shop on her own and find her feet in the strange country without his help.

Aypar sees this as a typical example of the problems confronting Turks in

Married by arrangement at a very young age, couples in Turkey have much more scope for keeping clear of each other. "The men have their set of friends; they can go to the village cafe while the women get together to knit.

"On weekdays, a woman knows what other women happens to have open house where she can drop in. This applies even to major cities like Istanbul But here, the adults are cooped in a small room, frequently not knowing another soul," says Aypar.

This leads to what he calls an "inescapable proximity."

"At the same time, the women experience entirely new forms of husbandwife relations, making them demand more warmth, tenderness and partnership from their husbands - a demand that isn't easily met."

Many marriages also founder on the rejection the Turks experience from the Gormans.

Aypar: "The patients who come to me presuppose that I know about the frostiness that surrounds them, saying you know what the Germans are like; they'll never have any compassion'."

When Aypar asks why a patient did not take his problems at work to the foreman he is invariably told: "You know how it is. He couldn't care less whether I live or die."

Many of the people who come to see him consider the Germans heartless. All they ever think of is money.

Aypar understands what troubles them. He knows the difference between this country and Turkey.

"When my wife and I go to Turkey on holiday and arrive at a camping site in the dark, the man in the neighbouring tent is bound to come over and say 'You've come a long way and you must be hungry. Come and eat with us.'

"Not so in Germany. Here, when we arrive with our tent, they hope we'll erect it as far from them as possible."

This, in a nutshell, is the difference between life in Turkey and life in Germany as experienced by most Turks in

And this, secording to Aypar, is the

Women suddenly stop wearing makeup and start wearing head-scarves something they had long stopped doing

in Turkey. "Men who didn't care about religion at home suddenly become fanatics. It's all a protective wall erected against the environment in which they now live —

main reason why the Turks in Germany

Their only defence is to withdraw

into a cocoon. And this widens the

find it so hard to cope.

chasm still further.

against rejection and the unfriendliness of the Germans." Children are the principal victims. They are shuttled between the grandparents in Turkey and the parents in Germany from whom they have become estranged by separation — and they fre-

quently do not know any more where they belong. Young girls who at home had all the freedoms a child needs, who could climb fences and trees, are suddenly

jealously guarded by their fathers. And young men who would not have dreamed of having a casual affair in Turkey find that only those who "go steady" are somebody among Germans of the same age.

The insoluble conflict wreaks havoc. 14-year-olds start bed-wetting and stuttering from one day to the next. Girls resort to drugs and run away from home. Boys become aggressive, beat up their schoolmates, smash windows and demolish the symbols of affluence

around them. In some people, protest starts very early. One five-year-old patient had not, in two years in kindergarten, spoken a single word. "As soon as he goes inside the building, he clams up. And the moment he is out again he never stops talk-

The relaxation exercises and play at the centre are vital for the boy because he would otherwise inevitably wind up in school for retarded children although

He is making good progress now, and there is every indication that he will soon abandon his lonely protest.

If so, he will be one of the lucky ones because the waiting list at the centre is huge. The five staff members are simply not enough for a city the size of Cologne. And not everybody who needs help knows about the centre.

If one 20-year-old woman had gone to the centre in time she might have been helped. As it was, in early July -after years of exploitation and suppression by her family — she shot a Turk who wanted to force her into prostitu-

When she was arrested, she said something many of the Turks who come to Aypar readily understand: "I've felt imprisoned up to now. So why should I care if I'm now put into a real prison?" Ingrid Müller-Münch

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 August 1983)

Continued from page 13

also has a nobleman at the helm, Prince Paul Alfons von Metternich-Winneburg, a desendant of the Austrian

Blue blood is less widespread than might be expected in the armed forces and the diplomatic service. Only one diplomat in 10 is an aristocrat; until 1918 it was nine out of 10.

But Bonn is fast competing with Munich as a stronghold of the nobility. Many aristocrats have headed for Bonn now Berlin is no longer the turntable of the country.

Most work at ordinary jobs. Few

have made it to top jobs like Count Lambsdorff, the Minister of Economic Affairs, whom Social Democrat Herbert Wehner used to refer to as the economics baron. Yet Helmut Schmidt as Chancellor

had an aristocrat as his foreign policy adviser, while Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has two members of the nobility to advise him. There are a round dozen blue-blood-

ed members of the Bonn Bundestag. They include Prince Hermann-Otto Solms of Hesse, who has preferred to drop his title. Evelyn Bohne

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 August 1983)

### Old age: it's just different from the other ages

Deople become more complex as I they grow older, says a researcher. Paul Baltes, director of the Berlin-based Max Planck Institute for Educational Research, says that flexibility and variability are characteristics of middle age

and not old age. He told the world congress for development psychology in Munich that people developed individual traits as they grew older, they became more different from other people and more

A University of Pennsylvania delegate, Martin Seligman, said the much quoted mid-life crisis did not affect everybody. But everybody could be faced

with uncontrollable traumatic events. When a middle-aged person was affected by such events he or she could become depressed as a result of blaming him or herself rather than oircumstances, he said.

Difficult situations sometimes led to

melancholy and to increased drinking. Susan Frank and her team of the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago studied the connection between self-esteem and drinking in a survey involving 175 pairs of parents (aged between 47 and 78) and their 89 adult children (aged between 24 and 30).

They found that people with a low self-esteem are more likely to reach for the bottle to cope with psychological problems than those who think more of

Social drinking among those under psychological stress is also more prevalent than among the rest. Generally, men drink more than

women, regardless of the reason, and

Suddeutsche Zeitung

they are also more often escape drin-In this study, the parents were better able to control their drinking than their

Interestingly, young men in high callbre jobs drink more than others in the same age group. Much of their drinking

is done to overcome fears and stress. Although this result of the study night not be too reliable because only slightly more than half of the young people involved filled in the questionaires and underwent tests, the results are confirmed by a number of other stu-

Where young people are concerned, therapy to enable them to cope with stress is probably the best approach.

heavy drinking among these young peo- ness. ple is due more to problems at work than lack of self-assurance. Crises in older people - naturally frequently have to do with health or

leck of flexibility. Bonn gerontologist Ursula Lehr and her team tried to establish the connection between "objective" health (that can be ascertained by a medical diagnosis) and "subjective" health (based on a person's own assessment of his wellbeing) among older people.

Her study was part of a larger project in which men and women born between 1890 and 1895 and between 1900 and 1905 were observed at seven separate times over a period of 15 years.

that the coincidence between and subjective health grows at ses (and the self-assessment) improves) though fewer people their health as being in but

In this connection, the contention was drawn to an earlier Ursula Lehr that showed low have more to do with subject

Activeness, self-confidences pendent action, the congress time and again, could result

An experiment made by Dittmann-Kohli (Max Plant for Educational Research) firmed earlier findings: Evening ed age, mental training can protecting telligence and give people montal

Pennsylvania State University survey (21 years) involving 12 that flexibility in middle age her Susan Frank's study showed that serve such mental abilities as and

> both individuals and adult the institutions and their proper

After all, growing old is not a And many negative forces "most people decline towards of their lifespan") materialise of cause old people are not trusted quire new and useful skills.

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